Distr.
GENERAL

UNCTAD/ITP/24
12 March 1990

ENGLISH ONLY

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Selected issues on restrictions to trade

A report by the UNCTAD secretariat

CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs
	Introduction	1 - 3
I.	Incidence of major national trade policies in trade intervention indicators.	4 - 92
II.	Anti-dumping and countervailing duty practices	93 -108
III.	Changes in market access conditions for tropical products	109 -143

Annex Tables I.1 to I.20; II.1 to II.8 and III.1 to III.8

Note: The term "billion" signifies 1,000 million.

GE.90-50693

Introduction

1. Chapter I describes the estimated trade coverage of major trade policies and legislation in developed market-economy countries which govern imports through the application of product-specific trade measures at the border, using the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures and 1986 import statistics. The Chapter has a descriptive character. Its main purpose is to assist in the interpretation of the indicators presented in document TD/B/1240 and to contribute to a better understanding of some of the difficulties that the Secretariat had encountered in estimating trade coverage.

2. Chapter II updates an earlier study by the secretariat on anti-dumping and countervailing practices (TD/B/979). The concern expressed in the earlier study still seems valid i.e.that such practices could be used for protectionist purposes, and as a remedy for various economic difficulties, including structural adjustment problems encountered by industries. The Chapter examines the particular features of the use of anti-dumping and countervailing duty practices in recent years and presents some additional evidence on the effects of such practices on the level of imports.

3. Chapter III analyses recent changes in average tariffs and tariff escalation on tropical products in the three major importing markets following the liberalization package implemented as an early result of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. It suggests that the results for developing countries thus far achieved in the negotiations in this area fall short of expectations. Tariff reductions cover a relatively small part of dutiable imports from developing countries, as many important products of export interest to them are excluded from the contributions. Although tariffs on several individual products were fully liberalized in the EEC countries and Japan, they remain significant on average and tariff escalation continues.

Chapter I

Incidence of national trade policies in trade intervention indicators

4. The UNCTAD secretariat has in several documents assessed the incidence of NTMs in imports into developed market-economy countries (DMECs) on the basis of their trade coverage. For instance, in Chapter II of TDB/1240 an assessment is made of the profile and trends of protectionism in the form of non-tariff measures on the basis of the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures, using 1986 import statistics.

5. There are some major difficulties in assessing the incidence of non-tariff measures (NTMs). One is related to the question of definition of non-tariff measures. Another difficulty is related to the question of how to add up different NTMs across sectors and countries.

6. It can be argued that, in principle, all government intervention in production and trade, other than tariffs, which may affect relative prices, market structures and international trade flows, should be considered as non-tariff measures. Such measures include, for instance, government aids, government procurement, export subsidies, charges on imports, countervailing and anti-dumping actions, certain customs and administrative procedures, quantitative restrictions, State-trading standards and regulations. A major difficulty in using the UNCTAD Trade Control Measures Data Base for assessing the extent of official trade intervention is the fact that it contains only information on border trade measures.

7. An additional problem is that certain NTMs may not be effective at any particular point in time, and that larger groups of NTMs often include measures with quite different degrees of restrictiveness.[2] In this connection the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Definitions and Methodology Employed in the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures, at its second session, *inter alia*, "urged the secretariat to continue its efforts to refine its methodology and to examine the comparability of data with the view to improving its assessment of non-tariff measures." The Group also recommended that, when aggregating measures, the Secretariat should make clear which measures were included or not for the analysis.

8. Another problem lies in the use of trade coverage for adding up different NTMs across sectors and countries. It is relatively easy to calculate the value of trade subject to product-specific trade measures. However, a practical problem is that, in certain cases, NTMs are applied to only part of the products included in a tariff position (so-called ex-items). It may be difficult, or even impossible, to know what part of the trade values reported in computerized trade statistics are covered by a measure in question. This section will provide several examples of trade policy measures which are often applied to ex-items. A major conceptual problem is that current trade flows may already be affected by NTMs. Therefore, measuring NTMs by actual trade flows may lead to an under-estimation of their incidence. In the extreme case that a NTM, e.g. an embargo, is totally prohibitive of trade, it would appear that no trade is affected at all.

9. In this Chapter the trade coverage of major trade policies and legislation in developed market-economy countries which govern imports through the application of product-specific trade measures at the border has been estimated using the UNCTAD Data Base on Trade Control Measures and 1986 import statistics.[3] The Data Base assists in the interpretation of the indicators

---

1 For a discussion on these questions see also TD B AC.42 5.

2 The secretariat has taken this problem into consideration by presenting trade coverage indicators for different sets of NTMs; "broad" definition NTMs, "narrow" definition NTMs and quantitative restrictions. The broad group of NTMs include certain para-tariff measures, variable levies, countervailing and anti-dumping actions, quantitative restrictions, surveillance of quantities and or prices of imports, automatic licensing and measures to control the price level; the narrow group of NTMs excludes, from the broad group above, para-tariff measures, anti-dumping and countervailing actions, import surveillance measures and automatic licensing.

3 It must be noted that no trade coverage ratios are presented for individual countries. In the context of the annual review of the problem of protectionism, the secretariat has refrained from presenting country-specific indicators, as at present they are insufficiently developed to allow for an objective comparison of the level of official trade intervention in different member States.

READEX

presented in document TD/B/1240 which contributes to a better understanding of some of the difficulties that the Secretariat encountered in its task of estimation.

10. A brief description follows of the principal NTMs applied in individual developed market-economy countries which are encoded in the Data Base. The relative importance of different trade policy measures and the profile of NTMs is analysed on the basis of their trade coverage, as indicated in the country-specific tables presented in the Annex. In these tables, imports are first broken down into agricultural, mineral and industrial products. Within these broad economic categories, imports which are governed by sector-specific trade policies or legislation are defined as subgroups.[4] The remaining products, which are generally free from sector-specific NTMs, are presented as residual groups. The trade coverage of cross-sectoral trade measures is shown in the different columns of each table. The following questions are addressed: What is the trade coverage of NTMs applied under major national trade policies? What is the relative importance of different trade policies within the whole range of NTMs applied in each country? What are the difficulties in measuring the trade coverage of specific NTMs and in assessing the extent of managed trade in general? What has been the trend in the incidence of NTMs between 1981 and 1988?[5] Throughout the analysis, trade flows refer to their 1986 values.

11. From the tables it can be concluded that the 1986 trade coverage of NTMs (narrow definition) applied in 1988 in all selected DMECs (against imports from all sources) amounted to over $140 billion. In Japan, Switzerland and Sweden, NTMs were concentrated in agriculture. Conversely, in Australia, Canada, the United States and New Zealand, NTMs they were principally applied to industrial products. In Finland, NTMs have been applied chiefly against imports of fuels. In most DMECs, products covered by trade policies and/or legislation with a strong sector-specific character accounted for a very large part of imports subject to NTMs, particularly those falling under the narrow definition. This illustrates the concentration of managed trade in a small number of product clusters, which are often affected by a number of overlapping NTMs.

12. The study also analyses trends in the incidence of NTMs in the imports into specific DMECs by comparing the corresponding tables for 1981 and 1988. The increase in the trade coverage of NTMs (narrow definition) between 1981 and 1988 in the United States is to be attributed principally to the introduction of the Steel Import Programme in 1984. The increase in trade coverage of NTMs (narrow definition) applied in the EC was to a large extent due to Voluntary export restraints (VERs) with Japan, which became effective in 1983.[6] The trade coverage of bilateral textile arrangements of the EC declined, because the arrangements with some countries were terminated.[7] There has also been a gradual liberalization of NTMs applied by individual EC member States. The trade coverage of NTMs has fallen in some countries during the same period. New Zealand has terminated a large number of quantitative restrictions, largely on products covered by the global tendering programme. Norway has eliminated licences and quotas on a number of products originating in East Asia (mainly Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan Province of China). Australia has abolished some tariff quotas on textiles. The trade coverage of NTMs in Japan declined slightly as a result of the termination of import quotas for some agricultural products, as well as for leather and footwear, effective 1 April 1986.[8] The trade coverage of NTMs in Canada declined due to the gradual termination of quotas in the footwear sector, which became fully implemented in November 1988.

---

4 Subgroups are mutually exclusive; if a same product is simultaneously affected by more than one policy it is included only in the subgroup which is shown first.

5 The trends in the incidence of NTMs in imports of DMECs can be analysed by comparing the tables for 1981 and 1988. Such comparison shows the introduction or elimination of specific policies or changes in the product and/or country coverage of existing measures. An increase in the trade coverage by NTMs simply means that trade flows which become subject to NTMs are larger than trade flows which are liberalized in the same period. However, there are certain difficulties. First, changes in the restrictiveness of certain NTMs, e.g. a quota amount, are not introduced in the Data Base. Second, the restrictiveness of measures which were introduced may vary widely from the measures which were eliminated in the same time period.

6 Affecting products such as light commercial vehicles, motor cycles, fork-lift trucks and video tape recorders.

7 The agreements with Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico were replaced by Administrative Co-operation Arrangements, effective 1 January 1988.

8 Import quotas were replaced by tariff quotas.

Australia

13. In Australia the incidence of non-tariff measures in agriculture is low relative to other sectors (see table I.1).[9] NTMs (narrow definition) are applied on imports of fish and sugar. Fish caught by foreign-based fishing vessels can only be imported if authorized by the Ministry for Primary Industry (Regulation 4B of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations). Until 1 July 1989 importation of sugar and sugar products required prior authorization from the Ministry for Primary Industry. These products are now protected by tariffs.[10]

14. With regard to industrial products, Australia has a system of tariff quotas, particularly for textiles, clothing and footwear. These measures are not included in the narrow definition of NTMs, although tariff rates are usually prohibitive on above quota imports. The tariff quotas on textiles and footwear are to be removed by 1 July 1995. Tariff quotas on passenger motor vehicles were abolished in April 1988. Certain handling equipment (cranes, forklift trucks, etc.) is subject to licensing under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations. However, the trade covered by this regulation is over-estimated as import licensing applies only to second-hand equipment. Certain four-wheel drive vehicles required an import licence, in accordance with actions under GATT article XIX.[9] The estimated trade coverage of other licensing requirements, presented in table I.1 may be considerably over-estimated.

15. The most important general trade policy measures are anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions. Investigations are conducted by the Australian Customs Service. More than 400 cases (mainly anti-dumping) were initiated during the period 1981-1988. The sectors most affected were chemicals and petrochemical products, machinery and iron and steel.

16. Imports of a large number of products are prohibited under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations. Prohibitions seem to be based on non-commercial intentions. Import prohibitions affecting certain cereals have been notified under GATT article XX(b).

Austria

17. In Austria, the estimated trade coverage of NTMs is highly affected by import charges on imports of certain vehicles. Apart from these charges, NTMs (narrow definition) are applied basically in the agricultural sector and consist of quotas, licensing and variable levies. In this sector, the trade coverage of NTMs is estimated to be less than $700 million (see tables I.2 and I.3).

18. By its protocols of accession, Austria was allowed to continue a number of quantitative restrictions under the licensing system prescribed in the Foreign Trade Law of 1984, which is based on 1948 Foreign Trade Circulation Law, in effect at the date of Austria's accession to GATT (1951).

19. With regard to agriculture, Annex B2 to the Foreign Trade Law lists a number of products which require an import licence issued by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Ministry may establish import quotas for some of these items. Invoking GATT article XIX, Austria imposed import quotas on broken rice in March 1987.

20. The market of the main agricultural products is governed by a system of regulations with a view to guaranteeing producer incomes, stabilizing prices and securing supply. Several laws provide for an import equalization levy to be charged in place of a duty on importation of particular agricultural products. The import equalization levy is applied when import prices for some pro-

---

9 Only one table is presented for this country as the NTM file on Australia does not contain complete information on the dates of introduction and termination of a number of non-tariff measures.

10 In 1989 Australia lifted quantitative restrictions on sugar imports that had been justified under the Sugar Agreement Act and the Protocol of Provisional Application. The Sugar Agreement Act prohibited the importation of sugar and sugar products unless authorization had been received from the Ministry for Primary Industry. The measure was replaced by import duties of 25 per cent for refined sugar and 35 per cent for raw sugar, effective 1 July 1989.

11 In 1989 safeguard actions involving four-wheel drive cars and certain textile products where terminated.

ducts fall below the domestic price level. The measure affects dairy products, cereals, live animals, animal fat, meat, meat products, poultry, eggs, sugar, starches and confectionery. These measures have been encoded in the TCM Data Base as variable levies[12] affecting some $370 million worth of trade.

21. Certain agricultural products are subject to import monopolies. The Salt Monopoly Law (1978) decrees that certain kinds of salt can be imported only if authorized by the Federal Ministry of Finance. Crude tobacco and tobacco products can be imported only by, or on behalf of, the Austrian Tobacco Corporation in accordance with the Tobacco Monopoly Law (1968). Spirits are imported by the Austrian State or on special licences issued by the Federal Ministry of Finance. The legal basis is the Spirit Monopoly Law (1922).

22. Apart from charges on imports of certain motor vehicles, few NTMs on imports of industrial products have been encoded in the Trade Control Measures Data Base. With respect to textiles, Austria has MFA agreements with Hong Kong, India, Republic of Korea and Macao. There are consultation agreements with Brazil, Egypt and Singapore on certain products. The corresponding trade coverage is estimated at around $50 million.

23. On industrial products, Annex B1 to the Foreign Trade Law lists products which require an import licence from the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry. However, goods originating in countries which are signatories to the GATT, and some other countries, will in most cases be subject to a simplified procedure (permits issued by local customs authorities).

24. Non-tariff measures which may affect some industrial sectors are the so-called "Japan and Taiwan lists". Paragraph 13 of the Foreign Trade Law enables the Federal Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry to establish import quotas in particular circumstances. The regulations have mainly affected Japan and Taiwan Province of China.[13] Other NTMs encoded in the Data Base are principally applied under miscellaneous international obligations.

Canada

25. The incidence of NTMs on imports into Canada is particularly difficult to assess because of the high level of aggregation of the Canadian Customs Tariff. Many of the NTMs, particularly in the industrial sector, apply only to part of the national tariff lines. The estimated trade coverage of NTMs, as shown in tables I.4 and I.5, may therefore be considerably over-estimated, especially in the case of anti-dumping actions.

26. Quantitative restrictions in the agricultural sector cover dairy products and certain grains. Quota restrictions in the dairy sector exist under the *Agricultural Stabilization Act* and the *Dairy Commission Act*.[14] Canada has justified these measures under GATT article XI:2(c)(i).

27. Wheat, oats, barley and products made of these grains are subject to non-automatic licensing under the provisions of the Wheat Board Act and Regulations. Other NTMs encoded in the Data Base consist of quotas (coffee) or non-automatic licensing (sugar) required for imports from non-member States of the corresponding commodity agreements. The impact of such measures on the trade coverage indicators is very small as they covered only some $2.6 million worth of trade. Quantitative restrictions on imports of other agricultural product are scarce and generally refer to licensing under GATT article XX.

---

12 For instance under *The Sugar Law*(1967), sugar beets, sugar, molasses and similar products were subject to levies to an amount which is equal to the difference between the threshold price (domestic ex-factory price) and the free border price (the lowest international price). Importers of cereals (bread grain, milling products, fodder and industrial grain must sell imported products to the "Grain Fund" at the import price and buy them back at the domestic price.

13 Quotas are in force on certain shirts, PVC, ball bearings, synthetic fibres, ceramic insulators and binoculars from Japan, on some textile and shoe items from Taiwan Province of China and on leather goods (travelling requisites and gloves) originating in both countries. The exact product coverage was not available to the secretariat at the time the trade coverage was estimated.

14 In January, 1988 new products (ice creams, yoghurt and dairy blends) were added to the Import Control List, with a view to enforce the supply management program for manufactured milk. Effective May 1989 some new products (broiler hatching eggs and chicks) were added to the Import Control List.

28. NTMs applied to imports of minerals consist of licensing requirements for imports of certain oil products. Imports are regulated by the National Energy Board.

29. With regard to industrial products, NTMs are heavily concentrated in textiles, clothing and footwear. The product coverage of bilateral restraint agreements governing trade in textiles varies widely from country to country. Most of the corresponding trade originates in Hong Kong, Taiwan Province of China, the Republic of Korea and China. However, for a large number of products, especially clothing items, import permit requirements apply to imports from all sources with a view to monitoring imports. The incidence of NTMs (broad definition) in imports from countries with which no bilateral agreements are in force is therefore considerable.

30. Canada maintained quantitative restrictions on footwear imports, invoking GATT article XIX, between 1982[15] and November 1988. Effective 1 December 1985, Canada removed quantitative import restrictions from all categories of footwear except for women's and girls' footwear.[16] Remaining import controls were progressively relaxed and totally phased out by November 1988. The trade coverage of the liberalization of footwear quotas before November 1988 cannot be derived from the trade statistics used in this analysis. The trade coverage of quota restrictions in force until November 1988 shown in the table I.5 is therefore over-estimated. However, a VER on footwear was concluded with Taiwan Province of China.

31. In the iron and steel sector, automatic licensing exists for monitoring purposes. Monitoring of imports of carbon and specialty steel was initiated in September 1986.[17] In 1988 Canada extended the scope of the surveillance of imports of steel products to include specialty steel. The introduction of monitoring measures explains an increase of the trade coverage of NTMs (broad definition) in the steel sector. It does not affect the trade coverage defined on the basis of the narrow definition.

32. Import licences required for imports of certain other industrial products contribute considerably to the trade coverage indicators for Canada. These licensing requirements exist, to a large extent, for non-commercial reasons and often affect only parts of tariff lines. Prohibited items, which are included in Schedule "C" to the *Customs Act* and which have generally been justified under Article XX of GATT are not considered in this analysis.

The European Communities (EC)

33. The NTMs applied by the European Communities and its member States are first broken down into (a) Community measures applied by all member States and (b) national measures applied by individual member States and Community measures which are not applied by all member States (hereafter collectively referred to as "national" measures, for reasons of convenience). Normally only those national measures which may add to the trade coverage as calculated on the basis of Community-wide measures are considered. The trade coverage of regional MFA restrictions or measures under article 115 of the Treaty of Rome[18] is therefore not shown. Information on NTMs is matched with computerized trade information provided by EUROSTAT. Community-wide NTMs are matched with extra-EEC imports into the EEC(10). National measures are matched with extra-EEC imports into the member State in question.

34. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) covers a number of Common Market Organizations (CMO), each of which has its own trade policy instruments. The type of NTMs used to govern

---

15 Since 1981 in the case of non-leather footwear.

16 Women's and girl's shoes and sandals valued at 28 Canadian dollars or more per pair and women's and girls' boots valued at 55 Canadian dollars or more per pair were exempted from licensing.

17 Import monitoring through automatic licensing, resulted from the concern that import restrictions in the EEC and the United States might induce foreign producers to divert trade to Canada or to use this market for circumvention of NTMs applied in the United States.

18 Under article 115 of the Treaty of Rome, member States can be authorized to apply, for a certain time period, certain import measures to articles originating in specific trading partners and put into free circulation in other member States. The articles in question suffer quantitative restrictions when imported directly into the member State in question. Article 115 actions usually have no additional impact on the trade coverage.

imports from third countries are variable levies (VAR) and components (VC), reference prices,[19] licences (L) and voluntary export restraints (VERs)[20] Almost three quarters of the value of agricultural imports is covered by the CAP. Almost 95 per cent of the trade coverage of NTMs in the agricultural sector ($12.5 billion) represent measures taken under the CAP (see table I.6) The trade coverage of NTMs applied outside the CAP is considerably lower ($750 million).

35. Sector-specific NTMs affect imports of textiles and steel. The Community measures which are specific for the textile sector are applied in the context of bilateral agreements. Agreements covering all products falling under the Community's 114 textile categories are grouped as textile arrangements. The arrangements with Morocco and Tunisia which have a smaller product coverage, are encoded as VERs.[21] In the bilateral agreements, quantitative limits are set for imports of certain textile categories, while other categories are subject to a consultation mechanism. The UNCTAD Data Base does not specify which products are subject to quantitative limits and which are subject to consultation provisions. MFA restraint agreements exist with Bangladesh, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and China. The bilateral agreements with Bangladesh and Uruguay do not specify quantitative restraints, but include formal provisions for possible calls for consultation. As of 1 January 1988, a MFA restraint agreement is also in force with Argentina. Textile agreements with countries which are not signatories of the MFA exist with Bulgaria, Taiwan Province of China and Yugoslavia. Administrative Co-operation Arrangements are in force, since 1 January 1988, with Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico, with a view to avoiding disruptions in bilateral textile trade. Certain textile products originating in Mediterranean countries which have signed preferential agreements with the Community - Egypt, Turkey and Malta - are subject to surveillance. Imports originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania are also subject to price surveillance. This measure covers all MFA categories.

36. Iron and steel imports are governed by basic import prices[22] and bilateral arrangements with the main suppliers. Imports are also subject to surveillance.[23] In 1988 arrangements were in effect with certain EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden), certain Eastern European countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Poland) and certain developing countries (Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Venezuela).[24]

37. Considering the broad definition of NTMs, the Data Base includes information on Community surveillance. This measure has a large incidence in two sectors: footwear (since 1978) and vehicles.[25] For certain articles subject to surveillance measures according to the Official Journal (summarized in Regulation (EEC) 288/82 Annex II) and originating in specific trading partners (principally Japan) VERs have been encoded.

38. General trade measures are anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions as well as safe-

---

19 Reference import prices have been established for certain agricultural products (e.g. fruits and vegetables, wine, seeds and fish). Non observance can trigger the imposition of countervailing charges. The fact that certain imports from third countries have to observe a reference price is the relevant trade policy measure for the analysis presented here. The instruments used to implement effectively the reference price system on a case-by-case basis (countervailing charges) are not considered. The sources used are TARIC, CCT and the regulations governing the Common Market Organizations for which reference prices exist.

20 Particularly arrangements on trade in sheep and goat meat with Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Uruguay, Chile, Australia (since January 1983) and the German Democratic Republic (since December 1987) and arrangements with Thailand, Indonesia and Brazil on trade in manioc; other VERs at Community level which have been included in the Data Base are reciprocal arrangements on trade in certain kinds of cheese with certain EFTA countries; and arrangements on trade in apples with Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa (since February 1988).

21 "Voluntary" export restraint agreement in return for preferential tariffs treatment.

22 Basic import prices (Source: Annex IIIA and IIIB of Commission Recommendation No. 1160 87 ECSC (OJ L 112 87)).

23 Community surveillance. (Source: Annex IIIA of Commission Recommendation No. 1160 87 ECSC (OJ L 112 87)).

24 According to Community sources the arrangements for 1989 are more liberal than those for 1988. The negotiating directives included a three per cent increase in the reference tonnages in the arrangements with non-EFTA countries as well as a reduction of the product coverage, by excluding semi-finished products. (Bulletin of the European Communities, I-1989, point 2.2.4)

25 An import licence is required, which is granted automatically within 5 days. The principal source is Council Regulation (EEC) 288 82 Annex II (Column EUR). Principal products subject to surveillance are: cut flowers, footwear, semi-conductors, urea and automobiles.

guard actions. Protection against dumped or subsidized imports is provided by Regulation (EEC) 2423/88.[26] Responsibility for administering anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws is divided between the Commission, the Council and the member States, which are represented in an advisory committee. Provisional duties may be imposed by the Commission of the European Communities, after consultation within the Advisory Committee. The Commission submits a proposal to the Council of the European Communities, which is empowered to impose definitive duties. Anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations are carried out by the Commission. Provisional duties are imposed by publishing a commission regulation in the Official Journal.[27] Exporters may offer undertakings. If the Commission, after consultation with the Advisory Committee accepts the undertaking, the investigation may be terminated without the imposition of duties. The corresponding decision of the Commission is published in the Official Journal.

39. Community and member States are empowered to impose safeguard measures under Regulation 288/82 "on common rules for imports".[28] With regard to the type of remedies that may be imposed, Regulation 288/82 is very broad. In practice the Community institutions have thus far resorted to quotas and VERs. Certain restrictions are in effect under GATT Article XIX: dried grapes (since November 1982); morello cherries (July 1985); sweet potatoes (May 1986) and digital quartz watches (May 1984).

40. National measures and Community measures which are not applied by all member States are principally quantitative restrictions.[29] QRs which can be applied against all or certain trading partners are "residual" national measures mentioned in Council Regulation (EEC) 288/82 (Annex I). These restrictions can be implemented either by quotas or by non-automatic licensing.[30]

41. Certain EC member States eliminated quantitative restrictions on imports originating in Japan, with further eliminations to be expected, until the remaining hard-core national measures have been dealt with in connection with the completion of the single market at the end of 1992.

42. QRs applied against socialist countries, are described in Council Regulation (EEC) 3420/83.[31] Some other quantitative restrictions have been included in this analysis, such as quotas on imports into France of steel products originating from the German Democratic Republic,[32] quotas on imports into Ireland and the United Kingdom of urea originating in Eastern Europe and quotas for certain kinds of slide fasteners originating in Taiwan Province of China imported into Italy.

43. All NTMs (narrow definition) in operation in 1988 affected some $44.5 billion worth of (1986) trade (see table I.6). Community-wide measures accounted for roughly two thirds of the trade coverage of these NTMs and national measures for one third, with relatively little overlapping. However, the relatively high importance given to national measures is basically due to licensing requirements for imports of oil products into France, which alone covered $10.4 billion in 1986. NTMs in the agricultural sector consist principally of Community-wide measures. National restrictions still account for around 20 per cent of the value of imports of industrial products covered by NTMs, affecting principally textiles originating in countries which have not concluded bilateral agreements with the EC, "voluntary" export restrictions on exports of Japanese cars to France, Italy and the United Kingdom and NTMs on imports of "other industrial products".

---

26 This regulation entered into force in August 1988. It replaced Regulation (EEC) 2716/84, and incorporated *inter alia* the amendments made through Regulation (EEC) 1761/87, which extended the scope of anti-dumping provisions to imports of parts and components assembled by related manufacturers in the EEC. The relevant provisions for ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community) products are described in Regulation 2424/88/ECSC.

27 Information on such actions is extracted from the Official Journal of the European Communities. In addition, the Bulletin of the European Communities and the annual reports of the Commission to the European Parliament on the Community's anti-dumping and anti-subsidy activities are used as reference material.

28 Regulation 1765/82, which applies to "state trading countries" and Regulation 1766/82, which applies to China are based on the same model.

29 To MFA articles originating in MFA signatories or countries having concluded similar agreements with the EEC regarding textiles trade, the only quantitative restrictions applied are those specified in the bilateral agreements.

30 These restrictions are de jure and not necessarily de facto. In recent years certain quantitative restrictions have been changed into *"quantitative restrictions without any limitation of quantities"*, especially in France.

31 Most of the quantitative restrictions in Member States other than Spain and Portugal on imports from Hungary and Poland were abolished effective 1 January 1990 (Regulation (EEC) 3381/89 and (EEC) 3691/89).

32 Source: Bulletin des Douanes 85-S-80 AIV.

44. Community measures have a clear sectoral concentration. In the agricultural sector, NTMs are basically applied as part of the Common Agricultural Policy. In the industrial sector quantitative restrictions are concentrated in textiles and steel. Imports of footwear from all sources and cars originating in Japan are subject to Community surveillance.

45. The trade coverage of quantitative restrictions, applied on a Community-wide and/or national basis, increased by some $2 billion between 1981 and 1988 (see tables I.6 and I.7). The increase is due to VERs with Japan,[33] which became operational in 1983. The trade coverage of bilateral textile arrangements of the EC declined, because the arrangements with some countries were terminated.[34] There has been a gradual liberalization of QRs applied by individual member States. There has been a sharp increase in the trade coverage of anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions as well as of import surveillance, which is reflected in the trade coverage of NTMs, on the basis of the broad definition.

Finland

46. NTMs for Finland encoded in the Data Base cover particularly imports of fuels (see tables I.8 and I.9). In this product group, global (value) quotas apply to certain coal distillation products, aviation fuel and bitumen. Discretionary licences are issued for imports of crude oil and various refined products.

47. Many agricultural products are subject to discretionary licensing. Variable levies are used on certain live animals, meat, milk and cream, dried vegetables and sugars. Seasonal tariffs apply to cut flowers, fresh vegetables and certain fruits. Imports of fruits and berries are subject to seasonal quotas. Finland has an agreement with the EEC concerning reciprocal trade in cheeses.

48. With regard to industrial products, NTMs consist principally of automatic licensing, which is used in the textile and steel sectors. NTMs belonging to the narrow definition are very scarce. The most widely used NTM in textiles is automatic licensing. Finland currently has MFA agreements with the following countries: Hong Kong, Macao, Pakistan, India, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Romania and Malaysia. A textile agreement is in force with China. MFA and similar restrictions (narrow definition) cover some $44 million worth of trade. Some iron and steel products are subject to automatic licensing (broad definition).[35]

49. General trade policy measures consist of State monopolies and anti-dumping actions. The State Alcohol Monopoly (Oy Alko ab) has, with a few exceptions, the sole right to produce, import and distribute alcoholic beverages and industrial ethyl alcohol. Grains and grain products are imported by the Finnish State Granary.

50. The legal instrument dealing with anti-dumping actions is the "Act on Preventing Dumping and Subsidized Imports" (1980). Only a few anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions have been initiated.[36]

---

33 Numeric control lathes and machine centres, motor lorries, fork-lift trucks, motor cycles, hi-fi equipment, television receivers, tubes for television receivers.

34 The agreements were replaced by Administrative Co-operation Arrangements, effective 1 January 1988 (see above). The EEC agreements with Bangladesh and Uruguay, which used to include quantitative restraints for certain textiles, were replaced by consultation agreements. This liberalization is not reflected in the trade coverage indicators.

35 Import licensing on flat steel bars from Romania was introduced in 1988.

36 Price undertakings are in force on Swiss triphase and double rate electricity meters. Fibre building boards from Poland have been subject to price undertakings since July 1987. Dumping investigations have been initiated against electricity supply meters from Austria, ski boots from Czechoslovakia, polyethylene foil and sheet from German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania; and steel reinforced aluminium conductors and low voltage electric cables from German Democratic Republic.

Japan

51. The most important border trade measures, other than health and safety regulations and technical standards, encoded in the TCM data base for Japan are quotas and import authorizations. Import quotas ("non-liberalized" items) are in force for a number of product groups.[37] Many quotas have been justified under GATT articles XX (General Exceptions) or XXI (Security Exceptions). One quota (common salt) has been justified under Article XVII (State Trading Enterprises). No GATT justification has been given for other quotas, which are applied to agricultural products.[38] In recent years Japan has taken measures to liberalize quota restrictions on a number of items. Quotas on grapefruit, leather and footwear were lifted on 1 April 1986. In June 1988, Japan agreed to eliminate import quotas on beef and citrus fruit, bringing to an end a long-term trade conflict with the United States.[39] In July 1989, Japan announced a set of marketing opening measures, to be fully implemented by April 1990.[40] Table I.11 shows that the agricultural quotas in force in 1988 cover some $3 billion of trade.[41]

52. Import authorizations from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) are required for a number of product categories (Import Approval items). Imports of fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations require an import authorization when the shipment is made on the open sea.[42] In the calculation of the trade coverage of NTMs affecting imports of agricultural products into Japan, the value of total imports under the corresponding tariff items (amounting to $6.3 billion in 1986) are considered. This may imply a considerable over-estimation of the incidence of quantitative import restrictions.

53. Licences or import permits are required under domestic laws, such as the *Pharmaceutical Affairs Law*, the *Narcotics Control Law* and the *Cannabis Control Law*, apparently for non-commercial purposes.

54. Price differential duties, which are comparable with variable levies, are applied to certain livestock, certain meat products and sugar. In the case of livestock and meat products, the (maximum) customs duties to be paid are computed on the basis of the "standard import price", which are in turn based on price stabilization. Under the *Sugar Price Stabilization Law* (1965), importers are required to sell imported sugar to a State corporation and to buy it back at a higher price, if the world market price of sugar is below the domestic support price in Japan. These measures, which cover some $1.3 billion worth of (1986) trade, have been encoded as varibale levies.[43]

55. A number of products, both agricultural and industrial, are subject to import monopolies. Imports of certain types of alcohol and salt are subject to State monopoly under the *Alcohol Monopoly Law* and the *Salt Monopoly Law*, respectively. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco has been liberalized and no agency or company has exclusive rights to import the item, although the importation is, in effect, dependent on purchases by Japan Tobacco Inc. In the TCM data base they are encoded as "single import agency".

---

37 See *Import Notice*, (for instance, by MITI notification No. 389, August 3, 1989) in *MITI Public Bulletin*, 8 September 1989.

38 MITI is authorized to designate products subject to import quotas in accordance with the *Import Trade Control Order* of 1949, which predates the accession of Japan to GATT in 1955. However, at the accession to GATT in 1955 Japan had stated to the Contracting Parties that there existed no mandatory regulation which required Japan to take actions inconsistent with Part II of the GATT.

39 The elimination of the beef quota becomes effective 1 April 1991. After that date, tariffs will be increased. Import quotas for prepared and preserved meat were lifted on 1 April 1989. Import quotas for fresh oranges and orange juice will be eliminated on 1 April 1991 and 1 April 1992, respectively.

40 In February 1988 Japan had accepted the ruling of a GATT panel, established on the request of the United States, that import quotas for certain agricultural products were inconsistent with the General Agreement. In July, the United States and Japan agreed on a settlement, averting renewed complaints by the United States. Quotas will be either terminated completely or converted into tariff quotas. A number of quotas were terminated effective 1 October 1988. In return for temporarily maintaining other quotas, Japan improved interim import access by increasing the quota amount for peanuts and reducing tariffs on several other agricultural products.

41 Due to the market opening measures, the 1986 trade coverage will gradually fall to $2.2 billion by 1992.

42 Imports of salmon originating in Taiwan Province of China have required an import authorization since June 1984.

43 The Japanese authorities have requested the secretariat to ad the following footnote to the TCM files for Japan: "Tariff quotas, seasonal tariffs and price differential duties (classified as variable levies) should be regarded not as NTMs but as tariffs".

56. In minerals, imports of coal are controlled by MITI. Other quota restrictions have been justified under GATT Article XX.

57. Few of the NTMs included in the "narrow definition" are applied to industrial products. IQ items generally represent only part of national tariff lines and the estimated trade coverage ($4.1 billion in 1986) may be largely over-estimated. The quota restrictions have all been justified under GATT articles XX or XXI. In 1981 certain hides and leather products as well as footwear were still IQ items. However, these products were removed from the import quota list and converted into tariff quotas in April 1986.

58. Japan does not apply MFA or similar restrictions on textile imports. However, imports of certain silk yarns and fabrics which can be used as raw silk by unsewing, originating in certain trading partners,[44] require an import authorization to prevent circumvention of a state monopoly for raw silk (*The Cocoon and Raw Silk Price Stabilization Law* provides for a State monopoly of imports of raw silk). The trade coverage has been calculated on the basis of all imports under the corresponding tariff items (representing around $1 billion worth of trade in 1986).

59. Japan does not apply restrictions to imports of iron and steel.[45] No NTMs have been encoded for imports of other industrial products.

New Zealand

60. The trade regime of New Zealand has undergone radical changes in recent years. This analysis is based on product groups and policy definitions established for 1985. The trade measures in force in 1981 have therefore not been analysed according to the policy definitions in use at that time.

61. New Zealand is a net exporter of agricultural products, and there are, accordingly, few import measures specifically designed to assist this sector. Import of wine is subject to a tariff quota. A small number of organizations (such as the New Zealand Apple and Pear Marketing Board) are responsible for the orderly marketing and distribution of certain primary products, and thus act as sole importing agencies.

62. Changes in NTMs affecting imports of industrial products are to a large extent taking place in the framework of specific "Industry Development Plans". These plans were introduced in 1981 with the aim of moving from quantitative restrictions to tariff protection. The plans provided for gradual increases in the issuance of import licences over a three-year period. Information gathered from this process was used to determine tariff levels. After the tariffs had been set, licensing was phased out during the following three to four years. In all, 16 plans have been identified for the purpose of this document (electronics and electric motors are part of the same plan).

63. The Import Licence Tendering Scheme, introduced in 1981, does not apply to products which are subject to the industry development plans. The tendering of licences has introduced an element of competition in the allocation of imports; it has at the same time provided the Government with information on the setting of appropriate tariff levels, as the licensing is being replaced by tariffs. The licences tendered in November 1984 amounted to a minimum 10 per cent of net domestic production of the items concerned; further annual increases of 5 per cent were envisaged. Some 150 import items were made exempt from import licensing during the second half of 1985. Another 340 product categories were moved to automatic licensing (licence on demand) on 1 July 1986. These licences were abolished completely one year later.

64. The Australia/New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (ANZCERT) came into operation on 1 January 1983, aiming for duty-free trade between the two countries by 1988, and the elimination of all licensing on imports from Australia by 1995. The agreement also covers a number of products which are subject to the global tendering programme or some of the

---

44 As specified in the Import Notice. Import Approval

45 Since October 1986, imports of certain steel products originating in South Africa require an import authorization, as a sanction against the *apartheid* policy.

industry development plans. In these cases, Australian products are imported under a preferential quota. This fact is not reflected in the trade coverage table for 1988. The trade covered by quotas in 1988 (US$ 516.2 million) is therefore an over-estimation of nearly US$ 39 million.

65. Dumping and countervailing duty investigations are carried out by the Department of Customs. The measures are not used frequently. A countervailing duty action against Australian wheat was initiated in February 1987, but the case was withdrawn a few months later. Anti-dumping duty is currently in force on refined sugar originating in the Federal Republic of Germany, Malaysia, Thailand, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. (An investigation concerning Papua New Guinea has been terminated.) An investigation concerning canned catfood from Australia was terminated in June 1989.

66. New Zealand has liberalized its import regime substantially in the 1980s. Tariff protection has been introduced for products which previously were subject to quantitative restrictions. The declining use of quantitative restrictions can be seen by comparing the tables for 1981 and 1988 (see tables I.12 and I.13). In addition, imports have been liberalized through tariff cuts, increases in quota allocations and trade agreements which provide improved market access for exporters in the Pacific region.

Norway

67. The legal basis for Norway's quantitative restrictions on imports of foodstuffs is the temporary ban on imports dated 22 June 1934. The ban has been modified by more recent regulations (e.g. Decision of 2 June 1960), but the coverage of agricultural products affected by quantitative restrictions has remained relatively stable. Import licences are normally issued by the Ministry of Agriculture.[46] Two other policy measures can be mentioned. The trade in cheese with the European Community is governed by a reciprocal export restraint agreement between EC and Norway. The Norwegian Grain Corporation (Statens Kornforretning) has the exclusive right to import cereals, flours and forage products.

68. Imports of industrial products were banned (temporarily) by law on 13 December 1946. Exemptions to the ban were granted in the form of import licences issued by the Ministry of Trade (or the Ministry of Agriculture in the case of agricultural products). On that basis, the Ministry has compiled lists of products which require a licence. Continuous liberalization of imports has reduced the list considerably. In early 1989 the regulations applied only to certain textile items falling under the Harmonized System, chapters 61 to 63, and to imports of footwear, certain fishing equipment and sleeping bags from Taiwan Province of China. Prior to 1983, all imports from Taiwan Province of China were subject to licensing.) With regard to textile policies, Norway rejoined the MFA in 1984 and replaced previous import quotas with MFA quotas. MFA agreements have been concluded with China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia. Textile agreements have also been concluded with the German Democratic Republic and Malta.

69. Industrial products which are not listed by the Ministry of Trade can generally be imported freely. An exemption has been made for imports of ships. According to the Ministry's Regulation of 1 November 1983, imports of sea-going vessels of certain types and sizes require a prior import permit. The licensing is automatic for fairly new ships, but non-automatic for vessels over certain age limits.

70. Imports of certain products are subject to State monopolies. The activities of the Grain Corporation have already been mentioned above. A law of 5 April 1927 established A/S Vinmonopolet as the sole importing agency of beer, wine and spirits. The company is also the only

---

46 On 22 March 1988, the GATT Council agreed to establish a panel to examine Norway's restrictions on imports of apples and pears following a complaint by the United States. The panel concluded that the restrictions were not covered by the existing legislation clause of the Protocol of Provisional Application, and recommended that Norway should be requested to bring its measures applying to apples and pears into conformity with its GATT obligations. The Council has followed the recommendations of the panel. Norway is currently revising its import regulations concerning apples and pears.

authorised retailer of wine and spirits. The law on pharmaceuticals of 20 June 1964 designates the Norwegian Medical Depot (Norsk Medisinaldepot) as the only wholesaler, and thus also sole importer, of medicine and pharmaceuticals. Norges Fiskeredskapsimport has a monopoly on the import of fishing equipment and related raw materials.

71. It can be concluded that a large part of Norway's non-tariff measures are concentrated in agriculture and textiles. The application of NTMs in these sectors has been stable over time. The liberalization of imports of industrial goods was, by and large, completed before 1981, with the exception of imports from certain exporters in East Asia. Most remaining restrictions were removed in the first half of the 1980s. The 1986 trade coverage of quantitative restrictions facing selected East Asian countries fell from $170 million in 1981 to $14 million in 1988 (see tables I.14 and I.15). Thus, at the moment, most manufactured products can be imported freely with the exception of some textile items, certain ships and goods which are subject to state trading monopolies.

Sweden

72. In Sweden NTMs are concentrated in agriculture and textiles. Certain steel imports are subject to automatic licensing (see table I.16).[47] NTMs in agriculture are applied through import licences issued by the National Agricultural Market Board (Lantbruksstyrelsen). Certain items (such as eggs) require a licence when imported from Eastern European countries. Variable levies are perhaps the most effective measure used to protect Swedish agriculture. They are used on a wide range of products, such as live animals, meat, fish, milk, dairy products, cereals, and oils and fats. Seasonal measures apply to certain vegetables and fruits.[48] Sweden has an agreement with EEC concerning reciprocal trade in certain cheeses. AB Systembolaget has the sole right to import most alcoholic beverages.

73. Sweden currently has MFA agreements with the following countries: China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. There is also a textile agreement in force between Sweden and Malta (until 30 June 1993).

74. Textile agreements with Brazil and Mauritius lapsed in 1987 and have not been renewed. Textile imports from Portugal were liberalized completely as of 1 February 1989. The trend in the remaining agreements is also towards liberalization, and the Government of Sweden has expressed its intention to dismantle all import restrictions on textiles and clothing by the end of MFA IV.

75. Certain textile and clothing products from Taiwan Province of China are subject to quotas. However, the restrictions have been lifted recently for a number of products and the quota amounts have been increased for the remaining items.

76. Sweden concludes annual trade agreements with Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR and Vietnam. The agreements specify, in more or less detail, the imported amounts (value or volume) that will be accepted into Sweden. The limits mostly concern items of textiles, clothing and footwear. The National Board of Trade (Kommerskollegium) supervises the trade agreements with the socialist countries.[49]

77. The "Ordinance on Dumping and Subsidy Investigations" of 5 September 1985 describes the procedures followed by the Swedish authorities in these matters. Anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions are rarely used. Wood particle board from Czechoslovakia and Poland has been subject to price undertakings since 13 November 1986.

---

47 Only one table is presented for this country as the NTM file on Sweden does not contain complete information on the dates of introduction and termination of a number of non-tariff measures.

48 In 1989 Sweden abolished seasonal quantitative restrictions on imports of apples and pears.

49 Currently import licences are required for: cement; a few chemical and petrochemical products; certain items of textile, clothing and footwear; tableware of porcelain and china; iron and steel; certain aluminium products; AC motors and graphite electrodes.

Switzerland

78. In Switzerland NTMs basically affect agricultural products. The application of NTMs did not change significantly between 1981 and 1988 (see tables I.17 and I.18). By its Protocol of Accession to GATT, Switzerland was authorized to apply certain quantitative import restrictions to a number of agricultural products pursuant to domestic laws.[50] Various import schemes are applied to support the regulated agricultural markets. Under the "take over" system, importers are obliged to purchase domestically like-products in proportion to their imports. The system applies to live sheep and goats and meat of these animals, milk powder, casein and eggs. Similar requirements apply to imports of fats and oils, and, when necessary, also to wine.

79. Most fresh fruit and vegetables are subject to the "Three-phase system", whereby imports are regulated to match seasonal shortfalls in domestic production. Imports are free during periods with no Swiss production; they are regulated when Swiss fruit and vegetables become available then prohibited when Swiss farmers are able to cover all domestic demand. The Swiss Cereals and Forage Co-operative has exclusive rights to import cereals and forage, but usually delegates import rights to members of the Co-operative. The scheme is therefore supplemented by import quotas.

80. Switzerland is a signatory of the MFA, but it does not apply quota restrictions on textile imports. The regulation on Imports of Textiles of 2 December 1987[51] describes the system currently in force. No import permit is required for imports from EEC or other EFTA countries. Textiles from other countries are subject to price surveillance. An import permit issued by DIE (Division of Imports and Exports) may also be required (the product coverage can be found in Annex B to the Regulation). When the country of origin is Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, Hungary or USSR, the products (listed in Annex B) are also subject to a system of minimum prices (the tolerated import price may be 10 to 20 per cent less than the price of a comparable Swiss product). Other than the sectors already mentioned, most industrial products can be imported freely.[52]

United States of America

81. In the United States, NTMs have been applied principally on imports of industrial products (see tables I.19 and I.20). With regard to agriculture, the only NTMs (according to the narrow definition) encoded in the data base on Trade Control Measures are those governed by Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and by the Meat Import Law of 1979. Other agricultural products were virtually free of quantitative import restrictions. Industrial sectors with high incidence of NTMs are textiles and clothing. A particular case is a VER on Japanese vehicles, with a large trade coverage. Because of the large size of the US market for industrial products, in this product category NTMs applied on imports into the United States accounted for roughly half of the trade coverage of NTMs on industrial products encoded for all DMECs.

82. Under section 22 of the Agricultural Act, as amended, imports of certain agricultural commodities were restricted by quotas and/or fees to prevent interference with price support programmes operated by the US Department of Agriculture.[53] Quotas currently in force cover certain dairy products, peanuts, sugar and certain cotton products. Section 22 restrictions on sugar imports operate through quotas and flexible fees. In 1985, new quotas were introduced for certain products containing sugar. Imports of sugar ($700 million) have been subject to both quotas

---

50 Switzerland acceded provisionally to the GATT only in 1958 and its full accession took place only in 1966. Switzerland was allowed to maintain import restrictions persuant to Title II of the Federal Law of 3 October 1951 as well as pursuant to Article II of the Federal Decree of 28 September 1956 28 September 1962 and to the Swiss legislation concerning Alcohol and wheat based on articles 32 bis and 23 bis of the Federal Constitution" (Paragraph 4 of the Protocol of Accession).

51 SR 946.213.1

52 An exception is goods which can be used for military purposes. These require an import licence issued by DAMF (Direction de l'administration militaire federale). Most of these cases have been excluded from the analysis.

53 In 1955, the US obligations under article XI (General Elimination of Quantitative Restrictions) of the GATT were waived.

(since 1982) and flexible import fees. Other products covered by section 22 ($740 million) have been subject to quotas.

83. The Meat Import Act of 1979 requires the President to impose quotas on imports of certain meats (mainly fresh, chilled or frozen meat) if the US Department of Agriculture estimates that annual imports of such meat will exceed a certain level, based on US production of meat during the current and previous four calendar years. Voluntary restraint aggreements (VRAs) (narrow definition) have been negotiated with Australia and New Zealand to avoid quotas, covering some $830 million worth of imports. Imports from all sources (import monitoring, broad definition) amounted to $1.1 billion. Other agricultural products are virtually free from quantitative import restrictions or other measures on the basis of the narrow definition.[54] However, tariff quotas, seasonal tariffs and anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions have been used to some extent.

84. Concerning industrial products, sector-specific NTMs have been applied in the textile and steel sectors. Textile protection is provided basically through bilateral agreements. MFA agreements are curently in force with Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Haiti, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Republic of Korea, Maldives, Macao, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Other textile restraint agreements (with non-MFA countries) are in force with Myanmar, Guatemala, Taiwan Province of China, Mauritius and Nepal, under Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. Bilateral textile agreements covered some $16.5 billion worth of trade in 1988.[55]

85. The most important policy measure providing protection to the iron and steel sector is the Steel Import Program. Following a section 201 investigation, the President directed the US Trade Representative to negotiate "voluntary" restraint agreements (VRAs) to cover the period 1 October 1984 through 30 September 1989. As a result, finished steel products should fall to 18.5 per cent of the domestic market. Imports of semi-finished steel would be limited to 1.7 million tons annually. In January 1988, VRAs had been negotiated with 19 countries and the EC. They are in the form of market-sharing arrangements or quotas, or a combination thereof. Developing countries subject to VRAs include Brazil, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In December 1986, Taiwan Province of China announced a unilateral export restraint. The US administration decided in June 1989 to negotiate the extention, until 31 March 1992, of "Voluntary" Restraint Agreements limiting steel exports to the United States. A "Steel trade liberalization program" was designed to phase out existing VRAs. The Programme includes a US effort to negotiate an international consensus for "fair and open" steel trade and to remove unfair trade practices. The new two-and-one-half year agreements will allow steel imports to increase by one percentage point per year.[56] The VRAs in force in 1988 covered some $6.6 billion worth of trade.

86. Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 authorizes the US President to regulate the imports of commodities which threaten to impair the national security (National Security Import Restrictions).[57] In May 1986, the Secretary of Commerce advised the President that increasing dependence of imported machine tools could potentially erode the domestic capabilities to produce critical product lines. The President directed that discussions be held with the four largest suppliers of machine tools to the US market: Japan, Taiwan Province of China, Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. However, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland refused to accept VRAs. In January 1987, the United States initiated a unilateral monitoring of imports of machine tools originating in the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. The monitoring is reported to be linked with a reference level of imports.[58] According to UNCTAD estimates the

---

54 Import prohibitions have been encoded for certain type of fur skins originating in the Soviet Union and China. Their trade coverage is negligible.

55 The trade coverage of NTMs in textiles has increased over time due to extended product coverage of certain agreements to include silk blends and vegetable fibre products (ramie, linen and jute). There is also the fact that exports which were unrestrained in 1981 are now subject to restraint agreements. (Recently the United States concluded textile agreements with El Salvador, the Union of Myanmar, USSR, Panama and the United Arab Emirates).

56 The annual increases will be allocated among countries that follow multilateral or bilateral disciplines regarding unfair trade practices and market access.

57 Section 232 has traditionally been used to impose quotas and fees on imports of petroleum and petroleum products. In January, 1988, a complaint was filed by the U.S. plastics industry.

58 OTAP 1986, page 5-20.

VRAs covered $1.3 billion of trade. Monitoring of imports (broad definition) originating in Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany has involved $0.5 billion of trade.

87. Unilateral restraints of car exports by Japan, initiated in 1981 and so far renewed annually, make a very important contribution to the trade coverage of NTMs, as it covered $2.4 billion worth of trade in 1986. This VRA has its roots in petitions for import relief.

88. Imports of other industrial products, amounting to $190 billion, were virtually free from quantitative restrictions and other NTMs (narrow definition). VRAs known to the secretariat, and on which information has been encoded, represented $750 million of trade. However, anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions (broad definition) are estimated to have affected $1.2 billion of trade.

89. Trade policy measures which are applied across-the-board are safeguard measures and, particularly, anti-dumping and countervailing duty measures. Under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, import relief may be granted to industries which suffer injury because of rapidly increasing imports, although these may have been neither subsidized nor dumped. Import relief under Section 201 is based on GATT article XIX, but actions have been taken without formally invoking the GATT. The International Trade Commission (ITC) is in charge of injury investigations. In case of affirmative injury determination, ITC recommends import relief. ITC can recommend a tariff increase, tariff quotas, quantitative restrictions or a combination of these measures. The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 expanded the relief measures to include auctioned quotas, orderly marketing arrangements, international negotiations, legislative proposals or any other action. Recommendations are made to the President. The President can also instruct the United States Trade Representative to seek Orderly Marketing Arrangements (OMAs) or VERs with major exporters. Safeguard measures are in force for specialty steels.[59]

90. The Secretary of Commerce is charged with the administration of anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws. Decisions regarding the imposition of duties are published in the Federal Register. Dumping and subsidy investigations are carried out by the Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration (ITA). The United States International Trade Commission is in charge of injury investigations.[26] Exporters may offer undertakings, which may result in suspension of investigations without imposition of duties. The US Trade Representative provides policy guidance on the use of "suspension agreements".

91. Table I.20 shows a very high trade coverage of anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions ($43.9 billion). However, it should be noted that the trade coverage may be considerably overestimated, as calculations are based on 1986 trade statistics at the five-digit TSUSA tariff line level, whereas such actions normally affect narrower product categories.

92. The trade coverage of NTMs (narrow definition) increased from $49.2 billion to $51.9 billion between 1981 and 1988. The largest contribution was made by the steel sector where trade coverage of NTMs increased from $3.5 billion in 1981 (NTMs consisting principally of trigger prices) to $6.5 billion in 1988 (steel import programme). Section 232 actions on imports of machine tools also contributed significantly to the increased trade coverage. However, footwear imports worth $2.2 billion which were covered by VERs in 1981, became free from NTMs when these VERs were allowed to lapse in 1981.

---

59 In January 1987, the US President proclaimed that an orderly marketing arrangement was entered into with China for ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid, following investigation under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974.

60 In countervailing duty cases, an injury test is always required for duty-free imports. In the case of dutiable imports, the injury test is required only for imports originating in "countries under the agreement": countries which signed the Tokyo Round Agreement on Implementation of Article VI or which adopted similar obligations.

Chapter II

Anti-dumping and countervailing duty practices

93. In an earlier study by the secretariat on anti-dumping and countervailing practices (TD/B/979), concern was expressed that such practices could be used for protectionist purposes and as a remedy for various economic difficulties, including structural adjustment problems, encountered by industries. The practices could have a disproportionate impact on the exports of developing countries, because - (a) as "infant" entrants to the international market they were more heavily affected by uncertainty in international trading conditions than well-established exporters, and, in addition, subsidies afforded to "infant" industries were often a means to offset special exogenous factors, (b) the anti-dumping and countervailing procedures required the presentation of data not readily available in developing countries, (c) the expense of participation in such investigations were, in many cases, very considerable and (d) developing countries' tenuous links with importers and consumers were vulnerable when AD/CVD actions were initiated.

94. These conclusions are still valid. The purpose of this study is therefore not to draw new conclusions, but to examine the particular features of the use of anti-dumping and countervailing duty practices in the 1980s, particularly during the years since publication of the earlier study (1984), and to present additional evidence concerning the effects that such practices have on the level of imports.

A. Developments in legislation

95. In recent years some substantive changes have been made in the anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws of the EEC and the United States.[61] In 1988 the EEC Council of Ministers approved a new Regulation which modified and strengthened the Community's anti-dumping legislation.[62] It incorporated a Regulation adopted in 1987 which was designed to counter circumvention of anti-dumping duties on final products through the assembly of parts in the Community.[63] The 1988 modifications were largely of a technical nature, clarifying certain rules and procedures to be followed in the context of anti-dumping proceedings; it dealt with elements such as determination of the normal value of a product, its export price and the comparison between the two (to determine the 'dumping margin'), a clarification of Community practice with regard to averaging and sampling techniques and a new provision concerning the treatment of false and misleading information. An important amendment concerned the imposition of an additional anti-dumping duty, applied retroactively if necessary, in cases where exporters had been paying the anti-dumping duty, thus preventing prices from rising in the Community.[64]

96. In the United States, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 introduced new rules with regard to anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws, including the cumulation of imports from two or more countries when determining threat of material injury, provisions to prevent circumvention of duty orders through assembly or finishing operations in the United States or shipment via a third country, the possibility of producers of a raw agricultural product to be in-

---

61 A recent comparative study of anti-dumping policies can be found in Edwin A. Vermulst, "The Anti-Dumping Systems of Australia, Canada, the EEC and the United States of America: Have Anti-Dumping Laws become a Problem in International Trade?", *Michigan Journal of International Law, Summer 1989*, Vol.10:765.

62 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2423 88 of 11 July 1988 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community.

63 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1761/87 of 22 June 1987.

64 A detailed analysis of the 1988 Regulation can be found in Jean-François Bellis, Edwin Vermulst and Paul Waer, "Further Changes in the EEC Anti-Dumping Regulation: A Codification of Controversial Methodologies", *Journal of World Trade, 1989*, Vol.23, No.2. The authors concluded that the changes were either neutral or they increased the probability of finding dumping.

cluded in the domestic industry producing the processed product and authority for the United States Trade Representative to revoke the injury test in countervailing duty cases in certain circumstances. In 1986 the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ruled that 'non-market economy countries' were not subject to countervailing duty law.[65]

97. In 1988, Australia enacted a package consisting of three acts to amend its anti-dumping legislation. The Anti-dumping Authority Act established an independent authority to: (a) advise the Minister of Industry, Technology and Commerce as to whether anti-dumping and countervailing duties should be imposed; (b) recommend whether the Minister should revoke notices issued under the Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping) Act of 1975, or release exporters from undertakings made pursuant to the Act; (c) review preliminary anti-dumping decisions; and (d) make reports to the Government on anti-dumping matters. The Customs Tariff (Anti-dumping Amendment) Act amended previous legislation so as to *inter alia* restrict the duration of dumping notices and undertakings to a maximum of three years. An industry benefiting from short-term relief would have to rejustify the need for continued relief. The Customs Legislation (Anti-dumping Amendments) Act established the framework for the Australian Customs Service's examination of complaints and preliminary investigations, which form the basis for the enquiries of the Anti-Dumping Authority.

98. The Canadian International Trade Tribunal began operations on 31 December 1988. The Tribunal *inter alia* acts as an adminstrative court for appeals from Revenue Canada rulings for injury findings in anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases.

B. AD/CVD actions in the 1980s

99. Tables II.1 to II.6 give information on actions initiated in Australia, Canada, EEC and United States,[66] These countries or group of countries have been the most frequent users of AD/CVD measures in the 1980s.[67] Table II.2 shows that the largest number of AD/CVD actions were initiated in the years 1982-1986, the peak years being 1982 and 1985. This was largely due to a surge in anti-dumping cases against iron and steel imports in the United States in those two years.

100. Table II.3 ranks the countries that have been subject to the AD/CVD actions from 1980 to 1988. An interesting point is that some of the countries which are frequent users of AD/CVD procedures are also victims of such measures by other prominent users. Thus, the United States has been subject to the highest number of cases in Canada and Australia, and ranks second in EEC cases. Considered as a group, the current member States of the European Community have appeared with striking regularity in the AD/CVD proceedings of the United States (34 per cent of all cases inititated), Canada (35 per cent) and Australia (31 per cent). On the other hand, among the countries which themselves do not (or only infrequently) apply AD/CVD measures, the evidence shows that, with the exception of Japan, the AD/CVD cases concern mostly exporters in developing countries.

101. The most affected sectors have been iron and steel; chemical and petrochemical products; and machinery (table II.4). In iron and steel, the number of new cases has decreased significantly since the last surge in 1985,[68] while the number of investigations has held steady in chemicals and machinery. However, there was a noteworthy increase in the number of cases concerning elec-

---

65 However, observers have repeatedly pointed to the questionable practice of choosing an analogue country for the determination of normal values of allegedly dumped products originating in socialist countries. See, for example, Frank L. Fine, "EEC Antidumping: The Problem of Imports from State-Trading Countries", *Law and Policy in International Business, 1988*, Vol.20, No.1.

66 A limited number of cases have been initiated in Brazil, Chile (countervailing cases only), Finland, New Zealand, Republic of Korea and Sweden. There was a surge in antidumping proceedings in Mexico in 1988 as the country liberalized imports and abolished a system of "official prices" for customs valuation purposes.

67 Countervailing actions are much more frequent in the United States than in the other countries.

68 The EEC and the United States have concluded voluntary export restraint agreements with most of their major suppliers of iron and steel products. In some cases previously imposed anti-dumping measures were suspended as the suppliers agreed to limit their exports.

tronics in 1988 (table II.5).

102. The AD/CVD actions may also be considered from the point of view of outcome (table II.6). Only in Canada have the investigations led to imposition of duties in more than 50 per cent of the cases. In Australia, more than half of the cases have resulted in negative findings of dumping (non-substantial dumping margins and/or insufficient injury). The EEC has shown a high propensity to settle cases through price or volume undertakings. A large number of cases have been withdrawn in the United States; otherwise there has been no particular pattern in the outcome of AD/CVD cases in that country, except that undertakings[69] have usually not been the preferred form of settlement.

103. The outcome with regard to action in the EEC has also been reflected in the high share of undertakings[70] in cases concerning exporters in socialist countries. In the selected markets as a whole, duties have been imposed relatively more often against developing country exporters than against other exporters. Almost 60 per cent of the investigations involving other DMECs were either withdrawn or resulted in negative findings. The corresponding rate for developing countries (including China) was only 46 per cent.

C. Effect of AD/CVD actions on imports

104. Various studies have indicated that anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions can have negative effects on the level of imports from affected exporters, even in cases where no duties are imposed and no official undertakings exist.[71] The secretariat has analysed the evolution of imports into the EEC and the United States of products subject to AD/CVD actions during 1981 to 1984. The results are presented in tables II.7 (EEC) and II.8 (United States). The trade flows relate to the year of initiation of action (= year T) and the two years preceding and following the initiation. Complete trade information was available for 35 cases in the EEC and 57 cases in the United States.

105. The data was analysed using three separate methods. First, annual imports were compared to imports in year T for each case to see whether they were higher or lower. As can be seen from the tables, the number of cases where imports are lower relative to year T always outnumbers the cases with higher imports both in the EEC and the United States. As could be expected, the results indicated that the impact of an AD/CVD action was most severe in the year following the initiation. Thereafter the general trend was less clear. However, there was a marked difference between the cases which led to the introduction AD/CVD measures and cases which were terminated without any measure being imposed. In the latter cases, imports were more often higher than lower than in year T, while the opposite result prevailed when the imported products were subject to duties or export undertakings.

106. These results were confirmed by a more detailed examination of the evolution of imports. The data were treated according to the following procedure: For each case imports were transformed into index numbers (imports in year T = 100). The average of the index numbers for each year relative to year T was subsequently calculated with each case carrying the same weight (unweighted results) or weighted by the trade involved in each case in the year of initiation of the action (weighted results).[72] The results indicate that, in the EEC, imports rose substantially until the AD/CVD proceeding was initiated. If the investigation led to the imposition of duty, imports declined in most cases. When cases were terminated without the imposition of any measure, im-

---

69 The exporter undertakes to raise his export prices at least to a minimum level.

70 In some cases exporters have pledged also to limit sales volumes.

71 See, for example, Patrick Messerlin, "Antidumping Laws and Developing Countries", *The World Bank, 1988*. Analysing anti-dumping actions initiated in the EEC during 1980 to 1985, the author found that imports declined by 5 per cent on average between the year before the initiation and the year of the initiation.

72 This somewhat elaborate procedure was necessary as a straightforward calculation of averages based on the total dollar value of imports would imply that the evolution in a handful of cases (cases with disproportionately high imports) would determine the overall result.

ports generally continued to rise. However, in some cases imports actually fell.[73] In the United States the pattern was similar. Imports have tended to continue growing when cases have been terminated without imposition of duties or undertakings, while the introduction of AD/CVD measures have been accompanied by a decline in imports.

107. The incidence of rising imports in spite of anti-dumping action being taken should not lead to the conclusion that the action has had no effect. If the market is growing for the products in question, imports should be expected to increase until the market is saturated. However, exporters subject to AD/CVD actions have a disadvantage relative to other exporters and domestic producers. The final step in this analysis was therefore to examine the import shares of the affected exporting countries.[74]

108. The results strengthen the conclusions with respect to the United States. The imposition of duties has been accompanied by a reduction in market shares for affected exporters in almost all cases. Even when no measures have been taken, investigated exporters tend to lose. The value of their exports may have increased, but not by as much as that for other exporters. Moreover, the trend is most striking in year T+2, indicating the serious longer-term effect of AD/CVD investigations on affected exporters. In the case of the EEC, the import share approach confirms the results of the import value approach: imports had risen substantially until the initiation of an AD/CVD proceeding; they have continued to rise in most cases when no measure was imposed, but declined if the products became subject to AD/CV duties.

---

73 Some authors have pointed to the possible harassment effect of dumping investigations. See, for example, Brian Hindley, "Dumping and the Far East Trade of the European Community", *The World Economy, 1988*, Vol.11, No.4.

74 The most desirable approach would be to include domestic production, and check to what extent domestic producers have been able to capture market shares in growing and declining markets. Unfortunately, international trade and production statistics are compiled at different levels of product aggregation. It was not possible to derive production figures at this disaggregated level.

Chapter III

Changes in market access conditions for tropical products

A. The results at the Mid-term Review of the MTN

109. At the mid-term review of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Montreal in December 1988, a set of specific results was achieved with regard to tropical products, thus fulfilling one of the negotiating objectives to which participants had committed themselves in the Punta del Este Declaration. The contributions by a number of countries participating in these negotiations will form an integral part of the overall results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), although such contributions were to be implemented before the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, having regard to the priority accorded to the negotiations on tropical products and the objective of early implementation of the results. Negotiated contributions were made by the EEC and 10 developed market-economy countries and 11 developing countries. Autonomous contributions were also tabled in the negotiations by three socialist countries, one additional developed country and two other developing countries.

110. Contributions by 10 developed market-economy countries and the EEC have for the most part been implemented in 1989, except those by Australia, implemented on 1 July 1988 or in stages from that date to 1 July 1992 and those by New Zealand, staged from 1 July 1988 to 1 July 1992. They involve mostly reduction of most favoured nation (MFN) and/or preferential tariffs, and binding of existing rates. All 10 market-economy countries and the EEC made concessions for total or partial reduction of MFN duties. In addition, generalized system of preferences (GSP) improvements were made by Australia, Austria, EEC, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Contributions regarding special treatment for the least developed countries were made by Austria, Japan and Switzerland. Binding of existing rates, mostly at zero level, was shown in contributions by Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand. Contributions regarding liberalization of non-tariff measures were made only by the EEC and Japan. Australia undertook to remove the few quantitative restrictions on tropical products in 1995. Binding of the concessions was in general offered conditionally.

111. With a view to meeting by the end of the Round the stated objective of fullest liberalization of trade on tropical products, Ministers agreed at the Mid-term Review to pursue negotiations on the seven product groups identified as a basis for negotiations,[75]

> "...with due regard, *inter-alia* to the following elements: (a) Elimination of duties on unprocessed products; (b) Elimination or substantial reduction of duties on semi-processed and processed products. These actions would include the objective of eliminating or reducing tariff escalation; (c) Elimination or reduction of all non-tariff measures affecting trade in these products."[76]

112. This section examines the results achieved thus far with regard to the improvement of market access to the three main countries or group of countries importers of tropical products (the EEC, Japan and the United States). A quantitative assessment of the contributions by these countries is made by examining (a) their coverage in terms of imports from developing countries; (b) the depth of tariff cuts; (c) the results with regard to specific tropical products; and (d) the effects on tariff escalation.

---

75 These are: tropical beverages; spices, flowers and plaiting products; certain oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes; tobacco, rice and tropical roots; tropical fruits and nuts; natural rubber and tropical wood; and jute and hard fibres. There are several sub-groups identified within most of these groups. It was understood that the seven product groups would not constitute a definition of tropical products nor an exhaustive listing and that other products might be included as negotiations proceeded.

76 GATT, *News of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations*, NUR 027, 24 April 1989.

B. Summary of contributions by the three main importing markets

113. The **EEC** contribution covered all seven groups of tropical products but excluded products in three sub-groups (rice; manioc and other roots and products thereof; bananas and banana products). Contributions involving improvements of GSP rates on two products and MFN tariff reductions on 150 items, of which 37 were totally eliminated, have been implemented on 1 January and 1 July 1989, respectively. Elimination of quantitative restrictions maintained by EEC member States on 14 products, mainly jute and hard fibres products, was made effective 1 July 1989.

114. **Japan** made contributions for tariff reductions on 161 items of its HS based tariff schedule. Out of 137 tariff rates for which cuts were made on a MFN basis, 46 were totally liberalized, while duty-free treatment was granted to three items out of 14 for which reductions were made under the GSP. Zero duty rate for least developed countries was granted on one product and the binding of existing unbound duty-free items was offered in 13 instances. Most of these tariff reductions were implemented on 1 April 1989 except some for which reductions were made effective 1 April 1988 and one for implementation 1 April 1990. With regard to non-tariff measures, Japan's contribution involves the termination of import quotas on 1 October 1988, 1 April 1990 or 1 April 1992, on nine products (prepared pineapples, pineapple and calamansi juices and preparations with bases of coffee and tea). Termination of the import quotas on pineapple products was, however, also announced in the context of the market opening measures concerning imports of certain agricultural products taken in accordance with the recommendations of the GATT Council following the findings of a panel set up upon complaint by the United States to examine certain Japanese practices regarding imports of 12 farm products. With regard to selective taxes affecting imports of tropical products, Japan introduced, in the context of reforming its tax legislation, a uniform 3 per cent value-added tax on goods and services, thus abolishing Commodity tax and Sugar excise tax.

115. The contribution made by the **United States** involves reduction of MFN tariff rates applied on 49 items under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule. Some groups or sub-groups covering tropical products subject to non-zero MFN rates, such as the group of tropical wood and rubber and the sub-groups covering cut flowers, rice, and tobacco, were excluded. For products specified in the contribution, nominal tariffs are to be reduced by around one-fourth. Binding of the reduced rates for agricultural tropical products depends on a successful outcome of negotiations in agriculture. For non-agricultural tropical products (jute and hard fibre products) binding would depend on some reciprocity from participants benefitting from the United States concessions. The United States implemented its contribution on 18 October 1989.

C. Assessment of the results

1. Some methodological considerations

116. The basis for this assessment is the computerized data for 1986 on trade flows and tariffs available from the GATT Trade and Tariff Study Data Base. It provided, for each of the three importing markets considered, data on imports from all sources from countries eligible for GSP treatment and from least developed countries (LDC) eligible for special preferences, as well as information on post-Tokyo MFN rates, GSP rates and rates for LDCs. Data on MFN, GSP and LDC rates resulting from the contributions on tropical products to the Montreal package were compiled by the UNCTAD secretariat for each tariff-line covered and were encoded in terms of the tariff schedules of 1986.

117. Simple and trade-weighted averages of tariffs before and after the Mid-term Review were calculated for imports from the world, from GSP beneficiary countries and from LDCs. The average rates for GSP beneficiaries were obtained on the basis of GSP rates (independent of their utilization and without considering possible exclusions and ceilings) for all products covered by the GSP scheme of the importing country and on the basis of MFN rates for products not covered by the GSP schemes. Trade-weighted averages were calculated using tariff-line level imports from

GSP beneficiary countries as weights. Similar procedures were followed for LDC rates. For tariff lines not covered by LDC rates, GSP or MFN rates were used.

118. A major difficulty in the assessment of the results of the negotiations arises from the fact that the specification of the products covered by the contributions was made according to the classification adopted by the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). This raises the problem of concordance with product classifications used prior to the adoption of the HS. In order to assess these results in terms of 1986 trade, for which computerized data on trade flows and tariffs are available, an attempt was made to correlate individual products covered by the contributions (using HS) with the corresponding items of the product classification used in 1986. An unavoidable problem in making this correlation is that, in many instances, the contributions made cover only part of one or more corresponding tariff items of the previous classification and it is not possible to know exactly which portion of trade under these items is affected. This means that the trade coverage of the contributions is, in those instances, over-estimated and the weighted averages of the resulting tariffs possibly affected in either direction, depending on the size of the imports (weights) of the corresponding tariff line. One way to reduce the effects on weighted averages would be to consider instead simple averages, but then the analysis may overlook the extent of trade involved.

119. It is also important to take account of the difficulty regarding the identification of tropical products in terms of the national tariff-line definitions, as in many instances these cover also products which are not tropical. In order to reduce the bias introduced by a too "extensive" identification of tropical products, alternative calculations for the analysis can be made taking into account only those lines for which developing countries' share in imports into the relevant market exceeds a given percentage, as tropical products are, in principle, mainly exported by developing countries. A further complication relates to adjustments made to tariff rates following the adoption of the HS, but this does not affect the analysis because it is done on the basis of tariffs and trade pertaining to classifications previously used.

2. Trade coverage and depth of tariff reductions

120. Among the elements taken into account in assessing the significance of the results for developing countries are the trade coverage of items for which concessions were made and the depth of tariff cuts resulting from negotiations. On the basis of the lists of products drawn up by the UNCTAD secretariat to identify tropical products included in the seven groups established for the negotiations, and the concordance between the contributions made under the HS and tariff classifications in 1986, computations were made, at the tariff-line level of each market, of imports of tropical products from all sources, from GSP eligible countries and from least developed countries, then aggregated at the level of the seven groups individually and for all tropical products as a whole. Computations were also made of the tariff averages facing imports from these groups of countries[77] of products covered by each group and for all tropical products, before and after the negotiations, weighted by the corresponding value of imports in 1986.

121. The summary tables III.1 to III.3 in the Annex make it possible to gauge the importance of trade in tropical products for developing countries (GSP beneficiaries and least developed countries) and the magnitude of trade on products for which a negotiating interest in tariffs existed prior to the MTNs, as well as the incidence of the tariff concessions in trade of these countries. They also give an indication of the weighted average tariff reductions from which GSP beneficiaries and least developed countries may benefit.[78] Simple averages of tariffs before and after the Mid-term Review are shown in table III.4.

122. It can be observed in the summary for the **United States**, taking into account all lines identified as covering tropical products and irrespective of the developing countries' share in trade, that more than 90 per cent of imports of the groups of tropical beverage items, oilseeds, vegetable

---

77 The summary tables do not show averages in preferential tariffs (GSP or LDC), but rather the averages of tariffs on imports from these categories of countries.

78 The base rates in the calculations are those resulting from the Tokyo Round of MTNs.

oils, etc. and tropical fruits and nuts come from GSP beneficiaries. Products having a negotiation interest for developing countries accounted for 80 per cent or more of imports from all sources in the groups of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcakes; tobacco, roots, rice; and fruits and nuts. Imports worth more than $5.1 billion from GSP beneficiaries of 10 tariff lines of tropical beverages items - the most important group in terms of size of imports from developing countries - entered almost entirely duty-free. All other groups have significant values and percentages of dutiable import trade in which tariff reductions could have been made, especially in spices, flowers, etc. ($343 million or 44 per cent), tobacco, rice, roots ($564 million or 97 per cent), rubber and wood (3.5 billion or 82 per cent) and jute (75 million or 38 per cent). Concessions represent, however, only small percentages in imports of dutiable items, (e.g. 2 per cent out of 97 per cent of dutiable products in the group of tobacco, rice and tropical roots). Only in the group of spices, flowers, plants, etc. did imports of developing countries benefit to a certain extent from tariff cuts (20 per cent in dutiable imports from GSP countries and 30 per cent from least developed countries). In jute and hard fibres, 58 per cent of dutiable imports from the least developed countries were covered by the reductions.

123. As for all tropical products taken together, $12.7 billion, representing more than two-thirds of all imports, come from developing countries. For these countries an interest for tariff negotiations existed on dutiable supplies worth $5 billion. Only 3 per cent of dutiable imports from GSP beneficiaries were, however, subject to MFN tariff cuts. A higher proportion (10 per cent) is observed with regard to imports from least developed countries, due to the relatively high coverage of concessions on imports of jute and hard fibres items ($1.5 million or 58 per cent), and of products in the group of spices, flowers, etc. ($1.5 million or 30 per cent). A small percentage of imports from developing countries covered by the United States' contributions could also be observed if only lines with an import share of at least 75 per cent were taken into account, although the proportion of dutiable imports would be lower in most cases.

124. Tariff cuts resulting from the concessions by the United States made on a MFN basis represent, on average, a 25 per cent reduction (from 3.2 to 2.4 per cent) in tariffs applied to imports from all sources, with reductions in the range of 20 to 28.5 per cent for weighted tariff averages on imports of products included in the six groups under which concessions have been made. With few exceptions, products for which MFN tariffs were reduced in the United States were already duty-free under the GSP, this is reflected in the summary tables, where no improvement in the average treatment of tropical product imports from developing countries is observed. Only in the group of fruits and nuts can improved market access be observed for imports of products covered by the contributions, as they would benefit from MFN tariff cuts on products not included in the United States' GSP scheme, for example dried bananas

125. It should also be observed that, at least in some of the groups, tropical products imported from developing countries are still subject to significant tariff rates, in particular in the group of tobacco, rice and roots, and in that of fruits and nuts. Imports from the least developed countries are more severely affected in the first of these two groups. The average for all tropical products shows that imports from the least developed countries face tariffs of 6.8 per cent in contrast to lower average tariffs on imports from GSP beneficiaries taken together (2.3 per cent) and from all sources (4.8 per cent). This suggests that important dutiable tropical products of interest to these countries have been excluded from the contributions made by the United States.

126. The summary table III.2 in the Annex shows that a significant proportion of EEC imports of products in the selected groups of tropical products originate in developing countries. Only in the group covering wood and rubber is the share of developing countries less than 50 per cent. For all tropical products taken together the share in imports from developing countries is 61 per cent, with nearly $14 billion, or 68 per cent, of dutiable tropical products being imported from these countries. A high percentage of imports within the groups imported from developing countries were subject to duties, in particular the groups of tobacco, rice and roots, fruits and nuts, beverages and jute and hard fibres. Tariff reductions covering relatively significant percentages of dutiable imports were made with regard to beverages, spices,flowers, plants, etc., and jute and hard fibres while less than 2 per cent of $1755 million in imports of products in the group of tobacco, rice and roots, - all of which were dutiable - from GSP beneficiaries were covered by the tariff cuts (one per cent in the case of least developed countries). For all tropical products as a whole, imports of dutiable items from GSP beneficiary countries amounted to $13915 million, representing 67 per cent of imports of all tropical items. For the least developed countries, the figures are $1355 million and 86 per cent, respectively. Tariffs were reduced on 54 per cent of dutiable imports from coun-

tries beneficiaries of GSP and on 81 per cent of dutiable imports from LDCs. The picture would be somewhat different if only items for which GSP countries have a share of 75 per cent or more were considered. The proportion of tropical products subject to duties would be slightly higher and so would be that of imports covered by the EEC contribution in the groups of spices, etc., fruits and nuts and jute and hard fibres, but no reductions would appear to be made on imports of items in the groups of tobacco, rice and roots and wood and rubber, for which developing countries are suppliers of 75 per cent or more.

127. The EEC contribution regarding tariffs on tropical products involves total or partial liberalization on a MFN basis and reduction of GSP duties for two tobacco items. The summary table for the EEC in the Annex shows that tariff treatment for all tropical products imported from GSP beneficiary countries and from the least developed countries has not been significantly improved, as they already enjoy preferential tariffs on many of the products. The tariff average for the two tariff lines covered by the GSP contribution in the group of tobacco, rice and roots was reduced from 41.6 to 35.4 per cent for imports from GSP beneficiaries, but the average for dutiable products and for all items in the group experienced a slight reduction only, due to the small percentage of imports covered by the concession on imports of all dutiable items. No improvement is observed for imports from LDCs. A similar result can be observed for imports of fruits and nuts from countries beneficiaries of GSP where the tariff average for products covered by the contribution was reduced from 3.4 to 2.0 per cent (as some products in the group which were not included in the GSP were covered by MFN reductions), but resulting only in a small improvement for imports of dutiable imports of products within the group and for the group as a whole. Access for imports from all sources would nevertheless be improved in a more significant way. It is also observed that the resulting averages for the group of tropical beverages are more favourable for imports from all MFN sources (4.2 per cent) than for imports from GSP beneficiary countries (4.7 per cent). These countries may, however, fully benefit from MFN cuts on this group of products, as they are the only suppliers to the EEC. Imports from least developed countries enter free of duty, like almost all products in the other groups.

128. Table III.3 in the Annex shows that three-fourths of dutiable tropical product imports by **Japan** originate in countries beneficiaries of the GSP but only a very small percentage come from the least developed countries. Contributions on tariffs affecting $956 million in imports of all tropical products from GSP beneficiaries also represented three-fourths of imports from all sources covered by the Japanese contribution. While almost half of all dutiable tropical products imported either from all sources or from GSP beneficiaries was covered, only one-fifth concerned products originating in the least developed countries. As for individual groups, the percentage of dutiable items, i.e., those for which an interest in tariff reductions existed for developing countries, varies from 68 to 82 per cent of all products within the groups. The ratio of dutiable imports affected by the contribution on tariffs varies from group to group. No contribution was made on products in the group of tobacco, rice and roots. Only 8.4 per cent ($21 million) and 12.7 per cent ($16.5 million) of dutiable imports of items in the group of spices, flowers, plants, etc., and in the group of jute and hard fibres, respectively, were covered by the contributions. The trade coverage and the percentage of dutiable items covered are $50 million and 30 per cent for oilseeds,vegetable oils, etc; for tropical beverages it is $90.6 million and 44 per cent; $390 million and 65 per cent for fruits and nuts; and $385 million and 69 per cent for tropical wood and rubber.

129. The reduction of tariffs in the Japanese contribution would seem to improve access for imports of tropical products from countries beneficiaries of preferences. The weighted average of products covered by the contribution was reduced by 25 per cent (from 8.8 to 6.6 per cent) for products imported from GSP beneficiaries while the average of MFN duties on products from all sources was cut by 13.6 per cent (from 19.9 to 17.2 per cent). The average for products imported from LDC countries beneficiaries of preferences which was as low as 0.2 per cent was cut by half. The Japanese contribution reduced the weighted average of tariffs on all dutiable tropical products by 7.5 per cent for imports from all sources and by 12.6 per cent for imports from GSP beneficiary countries. There is no change in the average of tariffs applied on imports from LDC preferred countries.

130. The more pronounced reduction in averages for imports from GSP beneficiary countries resulted mostly from cuts in the groups of fruits and nuts, where tariffs on imports from these countries were reduced by more than 20 per cent, compared with an average reduction of only 1 per cent on a MFN basis. The average tariff reduction of 30 per cent for countries eligible for GSP was slightly deeper than that of 28 per cent for MFN eligible countries in the group of tropical

beverages. The tariff cuts, however, would give better access under MFN than under preferential treatment in the other groups covered by the contribution for tariff reductions. Except in the group of jute, where reductions under MFN would benefit almost entirely developing countries, erosion of preferential margins may affect import flows from these countries, in cases where countries not beneficiaries of preferences are in a position to divert trade in their favour. It can be observed from the summary table that countries not receiving preferences have an important share in Japan's imports of products in those groups.

3. Results for specific main tropical products

131. The analysis of the results show the situation with regard to the seven groups of tropical products and to all tropical products as a whole. It was shown that the stated objectives of liberalization of trade in this area have not been met, although care should be exercised in considering the trade coverage and the importance of tariff cuts, due to the underlying problems of identification of tropical products and the concordance between HS and national tariff lines. Assessment of the overall results may be enhanced by examining the situation of individual products. This examination is limited to individual tropical product tariff lines for which imports by the market considered from countries beneficiaries of GSP exceeded $10 million. Summaries of the most significant exclusions are presented in tables III.5 to III.7 in the Annex.

132. Of the nearly 90 tariff lines imported from GSP beneficiary countries into the **United States**, tariffs were reduced on four of them. This included concessions on cocoa paste and cocoa powder, rattan or palm baskets and bags, articles of unspun fibrous materials and crude glycerol. Imports of products in the four tariff lines were valued $86 million in 1986, i.e. one-half of imports of these items from all sources.[79]

133. Many products such as veneers and plywood of Philippine mahogany along with tobacco, pineapples, mangoes, pecans, rice, castor and palm oil, and some wooden and rubber articles of evident importance in trade of developing countries, were excluded from the contribution made by the United States. Table III.5 in the Annex shows that among imports from GSP beneficiaries, imports of products under 18 tariff lines for which no preferential duty exists and which are not covered by the concessions amounted to $1,450 million, i.e., almost 10 times the value of imports from these countries covered by the contribution. Products under nine tariff lines with an aggregate import value exceeding $652 million were supplied almost exclusively by GSP beneficiary countries. In addition, numerous products under tariff lines with duty-free GSP treatment were not covered by the contribution. Developing countries may benefit from MFN duty reductions in cases where they are important suppliers of the products and where no important trade diversion effect is expected. Seven of such tariff items are listed in the table, accounting for more than $511 million in imports from GSP beneficiaries, with market shares ranging between 87 and 100 per cent.

134. It can also be observed that several important tropical products excluded from the contribution and in which developing countries do not enjoy preferential treatment are subject to high MFN duties in the United States. For instance, *ad-valorem* or equivalent *ad-valorem* MFN duties for mangoes are of 12.4 per cent, for tobacco the rates are 12.8, 13.2 and 24.6 per cent; for bicycle tubes it is 15 per cent. For 18 items listed in the table with no preferential rates for developing countries the simple and weighted averages of MFN tariffs on imports from GSP beneficiaries, are 8.5 and 7.4 per cent, respectively.

135. With regard to major imports by the **EEC** of tropical products from GSP beneficiary countries, i.e., some 94 tariff lines with imports over $10 million, the contribution for tariff reductions affected 31 tariff lines (30 on MFN basis; one on GSP) worth $7,376.9 million in imports from these countries, of which around $1,000 million from the least developed countries. Among the products covered by the EEC contribution, imports of coffee alone accounted for $5,835.9

---

[79] *Tariffs on these items, which were relatively low, except for rattan or palm baskets and bags (10 per cent ad-valorem)*, were reduced by around 25 per cent as were tariffs on other items covered by the contributions. All the four items are duty-free under the GSP. This implies that the MFN tariff reductions, if bound at the end of the MTNs, would benefit developing countries presently excluded from the United States' GSP scheme or those affected by the competitive need limitations.

million. MFN duties for this product were reduced by 20 per cent, from 5 to 4 per cent *ad-valorem*, which is one-half percentage point below the GSP rate. MFN duties in the range of 2 to 10 per cent were reduced to zero on six items[80] for which GSP and special preferences were already duty-free except for one item with dutiable GSP. Total MFN liberalization for these items represented $235 million from GSP beneficiaries and $21.5 million from the least developed countries. The bulk of the EEC contribution was for partial reduction, between 12 and 55 per cent, of MFN duties on 24 tariff lines, two-thirds of which were duty-free under the GSP. Erosion of preferential margins may in some cases result in loss of market shares of developing countries, although the EEC contribution sought to maintain trade advantages for countries benefitting from special preferences, notably under the Lomé Convention.

136. Among the selected major imports of tropical products from countries beneficiaries of GSP, some 40 MFN dutiable items worth $6257.6 million were excluded from the EEC contribution on tariffs. It can be observed from table III.6 that 10 excluded tariff lines with no preferential duty under the GSP exceeded $2,565 million in imports from GSP beneficiaries in 1986, i.e., the equivalent of one-third of imports covered by the contribution. These 10 tariff lines cover such products as cocoa beans, tropical roots and tubers with high starch content, fresh pineapples, vanilla, vegetable plaiting materials and rice. With the exception of rice, all of them are supplied to the Community market almost entirely by GSP beneficiary countries.[81] MFN duties as high as 11.5 per cent for vanilla and 9 per cent for fresh pineapples are applied to imports from developing countries not beneficiaries of special preferences in the Community. Imports from LDCs of roots and tubers and of vegetable plaiting materials do not benefit, however, from special preferential duties. The simple and weighted tariff averages for these items (excluding those for which MFN rates are not available) imported from GSP beneficiary countries are 6.1 and 4.3, per cent respectively.

137. Among items with dutiable rates under the GSP, 14 items with a total of nearly $1,750 million in imports from GSP beneficiary countries were excluded from tariff reductions. Items such as tobacco, with imports worth $823 million from GSP beneficiary countries, vegetable oils ($594.5 million), prepared pineapple ($115.4 million), and coffee extracts ($128.4 million) are among this category of products. Developing countries beneficiaries from the GSP scheme of the EEC have, for most of the tariff lines in this category, a high share of imports into the Community: for instance, 99 to 100 per cent for palm oil and castor oil; 97 per cent for coffee extracts; 91 per cent for fruit juices; and 90 per cent for pineapples with sugar. Table III.6 shows that imports of several tropical items were still facing high MFN and GSP tariffs, in the ranges of 17 to 27 per cent and 6 to 17 per cent, respectively.[82] No improvement of GSP margins for countries not enjoying special tariff preferences in the community was granted on these products.

138. A number of items for which imports are duty-free either under the GSP or for the least developed countries were not covered by the EEC contribution for tariff cuts. Even though developing countries benefit from this free of duty access, bound and therefore more permanent duty-free access on an MFN basis would be more advantageous for them, where trade diversion effects in favour of competing sources are unlikely. Items such as coir floor coverings, jute fabrics, jute sacks and bags for packing, roots and tubers with high content of inuline, are of particular export interest to developing countries.

139. Major imports of tropical products by **Japan** in 1986 were included in some 60 tariff lines. Of these, 18 tariff lines with a total of $803.1 million in imports from GSP countries were covered by tariff concessions under the contribution. Almost half of this amount concerned bananas, for which GSP duties were reduced by 20 per cent (from 12.5 to 10 per cent and from 25 to 20 per cent, according to the season of importation). It should be observed that, in spite of the reduction in tariffs, high MFN duties remain for imports of some important items for developing countries, such as plywood (10 and 15 per cent *ad valorem*), and instant coffee (17.3 per cent *ad-valorem*) for which no preferential treatment exists.

---

80 Coconuts, tea in packages of 3 kg or less, unground pepper, essential oils of geranium, clove, etc, yarn of jute and household utensils of wood. Except for the last item, imports were supplied almost entirely by GSP beneficiary countries.

81 The average market share of countries beneficiaries of GSP for the four tariff lines covering rice was 57 per cent in 1986.

82 For instance, *ad-valorem* or equivalent *ad-valorem* MFN and GSP rates of 27 and 7.9 per cent, respectively, were applied to flue-cured tobacco; 23 and 6 per cent to fruit juices; 22 and 12 per cent to pineapples with sugar; 20 and 17 per cent to pineapple juice; 23 and 6 per cent to other fruit juices; and 18 and 9 per cent to coffee extracts.

140. Table III.7 in the Annex shows 27 tariff lines covering major imports from GSP beneficiary countries, for a total of $816 million, for which no reduction in tariffs was made as a contribution to the tropical products negotiating results. With few exceptions, products excluded were almost entirely supplied by GSP beneficiary countries. Supplies by the least developed countries were insignificant or nil in all but two items in the list. Major products covered by 12 tariff lines for which developing countries do not enjoy preferential treatment, and with an aggregate value of nearly $400 million in imports from GSP beneficiaries, were excluded from tariff reductions. Least developed countries have a 42 per cent share of the Japanese market for fixed vegetable oils. Seven tariff lines out of the 12 listed are subject to high MFN duty rates in the range of 15 to 30 per cent. They are: 30 per cent on preserved pineapples; 25 per cent on roasted groundnuts and manioc starch, 20 per cent on tea and on fresh pineapples; 18 per cent on fruit provisionally preserved; and 15 per cent on ginger, provisionally preserved. The simple and weighted tariff averages of items excluded from the contribution with no preferential treatment for developing countries are 15.4 and 16.0 per cent, respectively. Also excluded from tariff reductions are four items dutiable under MFN and GSP, but for which LDCs receive duty-free entry, although no significant imports are recorded for this country grouping. MFN and GSP duties remain high on imports of coffee extracts and of tropical wood sawn lengthwise. Imports of this category of items from countries eligible for GSP exceeded $135 million in 1986. Important items for which preferential duty rates exist under the GSP or for LDCs were also excluded from cuts in tariffs. They represented more than $280 million in supplies from GSP beneficiaries.

4. Effects on tariff escalation

141. Tariff escalation has long been an issue of concern to developing countries and it remains as one of the outstanding problems in the present negotiations. Reduction or elimination of tariff escalation is one of the stated objectives agreed by Ministers at the Mid-term Review of the MTN. Increased exports of domestically processed goods which are at present mainly exported in their raw or low-processed form are essential to the development process and for the improvement of the external payment position of developing countries. One important factor for the attainment of this objective is the reduction, by the main importing country markets of those products, of high tariffs applied to imports of goods at higher levels of processing which in fact may result in higher rates of effective protection for their processing activities.

142. The examination of the structure of tariffs applied to imports of products at increasing stages of processing provides an indication of tariff escalation. Imports of tropical products into the three major markets considered face tariff escalation for most of the products specified at different levels of processing, although it differs according to products and markets. In particular, escalation appears to be lower or non-existent in several products in the United States. Table III.8 in the Annex shows in a very simplified way changes in escalation of tariffs which would result from the implementation of contributions made on tropical products to the Mid-term Review package. For each product specified in the raw, semi-processed and processed form, simple averages[83] of nominal rates are shown, first of MFN post-Tokyo rates as base rates, and then rates incorporating the reductions in tariffs resulting from the concessions.

143. It can be observed that escalation on tariffs persists on most of the products (with some exceptions, as noted above, notably in the United States) although it has been reduced in several instances, in varying degrees according to products and importers. Escalation has been notably reduced in the EEC on spices, essential oils, tea, and jute and in a less pronounced manner on imports of cocoa, vegetable plaiting materials, fruit, wood, rubber and sisal. It has also been somewhat reduced on coffee, but an increase of escalation would seem to result in the average

---

83 A simple (unweighted) average of duties gives an equal weight to each product, irrespective of its actual importance in trade. Using weighted averages, as a weighting pattern corresponding to the structure of imports, may entail a downward bias as the most prohibitive duties are given the lowest weights. Value-added embodied in the production of each good, or the relative values of products made by the industry are more appropriate alternative weights. These are, however, imposible to obtain in this exercise.

tariff for unshelled, crude nuts. The most significant reductions in tariff escalation in Japan appear to occur for MFN imports of spices, oilseeds and rubber and to a lesser extent on vegetable plaiting materials, tropical wood, hard fibres and coffee. An increase of escalation can be observed on nuts, as the average tariff for unshelled, crude nuts was reduced more than the tariff average for shelled, prepared nuts. The effect of tariff reductions on escalation of duties facing imports of tropical products by the United States appears to be less important, as the product coverage of concessions by this country was much lower than that by the other two markets considered. Some reduction on tariff escalation seem nevertheless to occur for imports of tropical fruit, spices and vegetable plaiting materials.

D. Summary and conclusions

144. The contributions of the three major importing markets of tropical products to the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the Mid-term Review of the Uruguay Round involved mostly reduction in tariff rates, on a MFN or preferential rates basis. For most of the groups of tropical products considered for negotiations, developing countries are predominant suppliers and have an actual export and negotiating interest. The product and trade coverage of the tariff reductions made were low in terms of total dutiable imports of tropical products from developing countries and, with some exceptions, in terms of dutiable imports at the product group level. This can be observed in particular with regard to the contribution by the United States. Reduction of tariff rates, even though for many specific products it was substantial, does not seem to lower meaningfully the average tariffs on products covered by the contributions. Market access for these products has not been greatly improved for developing countries, as in many instances they already benefit from preferential access. Access of tropical products from countries benefitting from preferences seem to be improved in Japan. In the EEC, trade advantages were maintained for countries having special preferential agreements. In some instances high tariffs remain, on the average for product groups and for specific products covered by the contributions.

145. Imports from developing countries of major items excluded from the contributions represented a high percentage in comparison with imports of items so covered. Moreover, imports from these countries of products for which they do not benefit from preferential rates represent a very significant proportion in imports of products excluded from the tariff concessions. In many instances, products for which no contribution was made face high tariffs when imported into the market considered.

146. Although tariff escalation was somewhat reduced in some cases, the problem remains of higher tariffs on processed or semi-processed products than that imposed on raw or low processed products.

147. The examination of the contributions made by the main importers of tropical products suggests that even if early implementation of the results in this area were achieved, they would still fall short of developing country expectations in this "special and priority sector". The commitment for the fullest liberalization of trade in tropical products seems far from being fulfilled much remains to be accomplished before the end of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the end of 1990.

ANNEX

TABLES

Table

Chapter I

I. Trade coverage of non-tariff measures in selected developed market-economy countries:

I.1 Australia, 1988
I.2 Austria, 1981
I.3 Austria, 1988
I.4 Canada, 1981
I.5 Canada, 1988
I.6 EEC, 1981
I.7 EEC, 1988
I.8 Finland, 1981
I.9 Finland, 1988
I.10 Japan, 1981
I.11 Japan, 1988
I.12 New Zealand, 1981
I.13 New Zealand, 1988
I.14 Norway, 1981
I.15 Norway, 1988
I.16 Sweden, 1988
I.17 Switzerland, 1981
I.18 Switzerland, 1988
I.19 United States of America, 1981
I.20 United States of America, 1988

Chapter II

II.1 Anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions initiated in selected DMECs, 1980-1988

II.2 Anti-dumping and countervailing actions initiated in selected DMECs by initiating country, kind and year of initiation

II.3 Countries subject to anti-dumping and countervailing actions in selected DMECs 1980-1988

II.4 Anti-dumping and countervailing actions in selected developed market-economy countries by product group

II.5 Anti-dumping and countervailing actions initiated in selected DMECs, 1980-1988

II.6 The final outcome of anti-dumping and countervailing actions in selected DMECs, 1980-1988

II.7 EEC: Anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions, 1981-1984: evolution of imports originating in affected developing countries

II.8 USA: Anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions, 1981-1984: evolution of imports originating in affected developing countries.

Tables (continued)

Table

Chapter III

III.1 Import coverage and weighted tariff averages of contributions by the United States in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

III.2 Import coverage and weighted tariff averages of contributions by the EEC in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

III.3 Import coverage and weighted tariff averages of contributions by Japan in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

III.4 Simple averages of tariffs on tropical products before and after the Mid-term Review of the MTN

III.5 Major dutiable tropical products excluded from the contribution by the United States

III.6 Major dutiable tropical products excluded from the contribution by the EEC

III.7 Major dutiable tropical products excluded from the contribution by Japan

III.8 Tariff escalation on tropical products before and after the Mid-term Review of the MTN

Note: The term "billion" signifies 1,000 million.

Tables relative to Chapter I

Table I

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES IN SELECTED DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES

General notes

The following are abbreviations used in tables I.1 to I.20 for measures falling under the "narrow" definition of NTMs:

all qrs	= the aggregation of all quantitative restrictions (measures falling into one of the categories mentioned above)
charges	= import surcharges (applies to Austria and Switzerland)
gq	= global quotas
ia	= import authorization
monop	= import monopolies
nal	= non-automatic licensing
opa	= other price actions
p	= prohibitions
price	= price actions
pc	= price controls (Sweden)
quotas	= global or bilateral quota arrangements
spproc	= special entry procedures
tex	= textile restraints
VERs	= export restraint agreements
vl	= variable levies

The following are abbreviations for measures considered in the 'broad' group of NTMs, but not included in the 'narrow' definition:

ad/cv	= anti-dumping/ countervailing duty action
al	= automatic licensing
optm	= other para-tariff measures
ptm	= para-tariff measures (excluding tariff quotas)
st	= seasonal tariffs
surv	= surveillance (licences)
tar	= increased tariffs
tq	= tariff quotas

The accuracy of the NTM information has been verified by certain developed market-economy countries. The basic data are currently being verified by other countries. Accordingly the figures in the table are to be regarded as preliminary and subject to revision.

Table I.1

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: AUSTRALIA, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1984)	Broad definition					Narrow definition		
		Total	optm	tq	ad/cv	surv	Total	spproc	nal
TOTAL	22223.1	3374.4	10.3	1069.2	452.9	224.6	2111.2	838.6	1272.6
Agriculture	1266.1	120.1	0.2	-	27.5	-	92.4	4.8	87.6
Fish	83.5	83.5	-	-	-	-	83.5	-	83.5
Sugar	4.1	4.1	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	4.1
Other agriculture	1178.5	32.5	0.2	-	27.5	-	4.8	4.8	-
Minerals and ores	173.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	1763.4	286.7	-	-	-	-	286.7	286.7	-
Industrial products	19019.7	2967.6	10.1	1069.2	425.4	224.6	1732.0	547.1	1184.9
Textiles and clothing	1592.4	662.6	4.6	488.1	85.6	82.5	1.9	1.9	-
Footwear	122.1	76.3	-	76.3	-	-	-	-	-
GATT Art. XIX actions	206.8	203.7	-	20.4	-	-	203.7	-	203.7
Other actions (notif. to GATT)	1832.1	1276.1	-	457.6	5.9	-	1276.1	457.6	818.5
Tariff quotas	3.0	3.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products	15263.3	745.9	5.5	23.8	333.9	142.1	250.4	87.6	162.8

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1984 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.2

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: AUSTRIA, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition								
		Total	ptm	al	Total	charges	opa	vl	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	23654.7	3396.9	180.4	557.9	2875.2	2036.1	12.1	371.7	540.0	57.9	61.3	274.7	264.9
Agriculture	1751.4	691.6	160.1	4.3	674.0	72.2	12.1	370.2	306.6	57.9	8.0	169.2	118.5
Live stock	26.7	25.7	-	-	25.7	-	-	25.7	25.3	-	-	2.3	23.0
Poultry products	33.4	33.4	-	0.0	33.4	-	-	33.4	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products (GATT prot.acc.)	11.8	11.8	-	-	11.8	-	-	11.5	10.3	-	8.0	-	2.3
Cereals excl. rice	13.8	13.8	0.2	-	13.8	0.9	-	12.1	9.0	-	-	0.0	9.0
Rice (GATT Art.XIX)	19.8	19.8	-	-	19.8	-	-	19.8	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar and starch	13.3	13.3	-	-	13.3	-	-	13.3	12.6	-	-	-	12.6
Commodity agreements	259.4	12.0	-	-	12.0	4.4	-	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	-
Spirits	15.1	15.1	-	-	15.1	-	-	-	15.1	15.1	-	-	-
Tobacco	42.7	42.7	-	-	42.7	-	-	-	42.7	42.7	-	-	-
Salt	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Other licensing (GATT prot.acc.)	222.2	200.8	147.4	4.3	183.9	-	0.4	7.1	183.9	-	-	159.4	71.6
Other agriculture	1093.1	303.1	12.5	-	302.4	66.9	11.7	247.3	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	252.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	2291.2	51.5	-	43.3	8.3	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.3	-
Industrial products	19359.2	2653.8	20.3	510.3	2192.9	1963.9	-	1.6	225.2	-	53.3	105.5	138.2
Textiles	2314.2	55.6	-	-	53.3	-	-	-	53.3	-	53.3	-	-
Automatic licensing	242.7	241.0	-	241.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	1963.9	1963.9	-	-	1963.9	1963.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video recorders	32.9	32.9	-	-	32.9	-	-	-	32.9	-	-	32.9	-
Revolvers etc.(GATT Art.XXI)	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
Misc. intl. obligations	335.5	335.5	-	269.2	138.0	-	-	-	138.0	-	-	72.6	137.1
Other industrial products	14468.9	23.8	20.3	-	3.7	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.3

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: AUSTRIA, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition								
		Total	ptm	al	Total	charges	opa	vl	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	23654.7	3364.1	180.4	557.9	2842.1	2036.1	12.1	371.7	526.7	57.9	61.1	261.5	264.9
Agriculture	1751.4	691.6	160.1	4.3	674.0	72.2	12.1	370.2	326.3	57.9	8.0	188.9	118.5
Live stock	26.7	25.7	-	-	25.7	-	-	25.7	25.3	-	-	2.3	23.0
Poultry products	33.4	33.4	-	0.0	33.4	-	-	33.4	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products (GATT prot.acc.)	11.8	11.8	-	-	11.8	-	-	11.5	10.3	-	8.0	-	2.3
Cereals excl.rice	13.8	13.8	0.2	-	13.8	0.9	-	12.1	9.0	-	-	0.0	9.0
Rice (GATT Art.XIX)	19.8	19.8	-	-	19.8	-	-	19.8	19.8	-	-	19.8	-
Sugar and starch	13.3	13.3	-	-	13.3	-	-	13.3	12.6	-	-	-	12.6
Commodity agreements	259.4	12.0	-	-	12.0	4.4	-	-	7.6	-	-	7.6	-
Spirits	15.1	15.1	-	-	15.1	-	-	-	15.1	15.1	-	-	-
Tobacco	42.7	42.7	-	-	42.7	-	-	-	42.7	42.7	-	-	-
Salt	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Other licensing (GATT prot.acc.)	222.2	200.8	147.4	4.3	183.9	-	0.4	7.1	183.9	-	-	159.4	71.6
Other agriculture	1093.1	303.1	12.5	-	302.4	66.9	11.7	247.3	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	252.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	2291.2	51.5	-	43.3	8.3	-	-	-	8.3	-	-	8.3	-
Industrial products	19359.2	2621.0	20.3	510.3	2159.8	1963.9	-	1.6	192.1	-	53.0	72.6	138.2
Textiles	2314.2	55.6	-	-	53.0	-	-	-	53.0	-	53.0	-	-
Automatic licensing	242.7	241.0	-	241.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	1963.9	1963.9	-	-	1963.9	1963.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video recorders	32.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolvers etc.(GATT Art.XXI)	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1
Misc. intl. obligations	335.5	335.5	-	269.2	138.0	-	-	-	138.0	-	-	72.6	137.1
Other industrial products	14468.9	23.9	20.3	-	3.8	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.4

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: CANADA, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition					
		Total	ad/cvd	al	Total	gq	nal	VERs	tex	p
TOTAL	83470.8	10263.5	3521.1	20.8	7046.8	995.0	2668.9	2009.5	1250.7	145.0
Agriculture	5036.2	737.1	11.9	-	736.9	514.8	244.6	-	-	..
Dairy products [b]	387.1	324.9	11.8	-	324.9	324.9	22.3	-	-	-
Wheat [c]	156.9	156.9	-	-	156.9	-	156.9	-	-	-
Coffee and sugar [d]	665.4	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-
Other agriculture [e]	3826.7	252.7	0.1	-	252.7	187.3	65.4	-	-	..
Minerals	4115.5	1096.4	-	-	1096.4	-	1096.4	-	-	-
Petroleum oils	989.5	989.5	-	-	989.5	-	989.5	-	-	-
Other minerals	3126.1	106.9	-	-	106.9	-	106.9	-	-	-
Industrial products	74319.1	8430.1	3509.2	-	5213.6	480.2	1328.1	2009.5	1250.7	145.0
Textile protection	3288.8	1288.6	38.0	-	1250.7	-	-	-	1250.7	-
countries with bilateral agreements	1600.6	1265.2	14.6	-	1250.7	-	-	-	1250.7	-
DMECs	1639.2	8.7	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other countries	49.0	14.7	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	480.2	480.2	4.7	-	480.2	480.2	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel	1538.1	49.0	49.0	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products	69011.9	6612.2	3417.5	20.8	3482.7	-	1328.1	2009.5	-	145.0

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product groups.
b GATT Article XI:2 (c) (i).
c Protocol of Provisional Application.
d GATT Article XX (h).
e GATT Article XX.

Table I.5

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: CANADA, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition					
		Total	ad/cvd	al	Total	gq	nal	VERs	tex	p
TOTAL	83470.8	12627.8	5766.3	2025.2	5236.0	869.9	2753.1	266.1	1406.6	162.9
Agriculture	5036.2	756.3	156.1	-	611.9	389.7	257.0	-	-	..
Dairy products [b]	387.1	387.1	11.8	-	387.1	387.1	34.8	-	-	-
Wheat [c]	156.9	156.9	-	-	156.9	-	156.9	-	-	-
Coffee and sugar [d]	665.4	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-
Other agriculture [e]	3826.7	250.4	144.4	-	65.4	-	65.4	-	-	..
Minerals	4115.5	1097.6	1.2	-	1096.4	-	1096.4	-	-	-
Petroleum oils	989.5	989.5	-	-	989.5	-	989.5	-	-	-
Other minerals	3126.1	108.2	1.2	-	106.9	-	106.9	-	-	-
Industrial products	74319.1	10773.9	5609.0	2025.2	3527.7	480.2	1399.7	266.1	1406.6	162.9
Textile protection	3288.8	2222.7	105.4	723.1	1477.0	-	70.4	-	1406.6	-
countries with bilateral agreements	1600.6	1473.2	97.3	-	1458.7	-	52.1	-	1406.6	-
DMECs	1639.2	731.2	8.1	723.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
other countries	49.0	18.3	..	-	18.3	-	18.3	-	-	-
Footwear	480.2	480.2	4.7	-	480.2	480.2	-	187.8	-	-
Iron and steel	1538.1	1167.7	255.8	1167.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products	69011.9	6903.3	5243.1	134.4	1570.5	-	1329.3	78.3	-	162.9

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.
b GATT Art. XI:2(c)(i)
c Protocol of Provisional Application
d GATT Art. XX(h)
e GATT Art. XX

Table I.6

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: EEC, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports	All measures		Community wide measures [b]									National measures [c]	
	(1986)	broad	narrow	broad	tq + st	ad/cvd	al	narrow	nal	VERs	tex	price	broad	narrow
TOTAL	292006.2	60145.5	42080.5	34828.1	2192.5	1704.4	8628.9	25373.4	6605.0	3472.7	9597.9	8300.4	28034.0	16971.9
Agriculture	36957.4	12597.8	12107.9	11659.1	2192.5	0.1	85.5	11479.9	6605.0	70.2	-	4018.4	1353.8	797.4
CAP	26892.1	11907.5	11508.9	11126.9	2192.5	0.1	85.5	10947.7	6141.6	70.2	-	4018.4	1125.8	663.7
Other agriculture	10065.3	690.3	599.0	532.3	-	-	-	532.2	463.5	-	-	-	228.0	133.7
Minerals	57394.0	13170.4	10386.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13170.4	10386.8
Industry	197649.0	34377.3	19585.8	23169.1	-	1704.3	8543.4	13893.5	-	3402.5	9597.9	4282.0	13509.8	5787.7
Textiles	21717.5	11930.4	11239.8	9668.1	-	59.1	-	9605.8	-	-	9597.9	977.4	2307.0	1653.3
countries with bilateral [d]	10697.5	9690.6	9636.4	948.61	-	9.5	-	9438.9	-	-	9431.0	977.4	240.1	195.0
MFA categories	9431.0	9431.0	9431.0	9431.0	-	-	-	9431.0	-	-	9431.0	969.5	-	-
other textiles	1266.5	259.6	205.4	17.6	-	9.5	-	7.9	-	-	-	7.9	240.1	195.0
from other sources	11020.0	2239.8	1603.4	219.5	-	49.6	-	166.9	-	-	166.9 [e]	-	2066.9	1458.3
Footwear	1909.2	1904.1	320.4	1904.1	-	72.8	1904.1	-	-	-	-	-	331.6	320.4
Iron and Steel	8249.0	4315.5	3638.3	3769.5	-	199.9	1039.4	3580.0	-	2694.8	-	3304.6	606.4	58.3
from VER countries [f]	5181.1	3065.1	2750.6	2839.4	-	30.5	253.2	2721.6	-	2566.5	-	2450.1	246.1	29.1
from other sources	3067.9	1250.4	887.7	930.1	-	169.4	786.2	858.4	-	128.3 [g]	-	854.5	360.3	29.2
Vehicles	13327.5	6145.0	1948.3	5599.9	-	-	5599.9	-	-	-	-	-	2204.1	1948.3
from Japan	7689.9	5796.5	1811.6	5599.9	-	-	5599.9	-	-	-	-	-	1855.5	1811.6
cars	5487.6	5487.6	1644.3	5487.6	-	-	5487.6	-	-	-	-	-	1644.3	1644.3
other vehicles	2202.3	308.8	167.2	112.3	-	-	112.3	-	-	-	-	-	211.2	167.2
from other sources	5637.6	348.5	136.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348.6	136.7
Other industry	152445.8	10082.4	2439.1	2227.5	-	1452.5	-	707.7	-	707.7	-	-	8060.7	1807.4

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.
b Community measures applied by all member States
c Community measures which are not applied by all member States and national measures applied by individual member States
d Countries with bilateral arrangements: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia,
e Textile agreements with Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico. Replaced by administrative co-operation agreements effective 1 January 1988.
f Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.
g Australia

Table I.7

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: EEC, 1988 [a]

(million US$)

	Imports	All measures		Community wide measures [b]									National measures [c]	
	(1986)	broad	narrow	broad	tq + st	ad cvd	al	narrow	nal	VERs	tex	price	broad	narrow
TOTAL	292006.2	68132.0	44465.8	42260.5	3452.2	5266.8	12441.2	28871.7	6605.0	7946.1	9431.0	8300.4	29527.1	16345.6
Agriculture	36957.4	13186.8	12172.7	12015.5	3452.2	19.1	690.7	11518.6	6605.0	1036.8	-	4018.4	1716.3	828.4
CAP	26892.1	12444.7	11572.0	11374.0	3452.2	19.1	581.2	10986.4	6141.6	1036.8	-	4018.4	1486.6	693.0
Other agriculture	10065.3	742.1	600.8	641.6	-	-	109.5	532.2	463.5	-	-	-	229.7	135.4
Minerals	57394.0	13196.1	10412.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13196.1	10412.5
Industry	197649.0	41749.1	21880.6	30245.0	-	5247.8	11750.5	17353.1	-	6909.3	9431.0	4282.0	14614.6	5104.7
Textiles	21717.5	12670.8	11181.0	10300.9	-	232.3	166.9	9915.7	-	476.8	9431.0	977.4	2709.4	1516.0
countries with bilateral [d]	10697.5	9736.6	9626.7	9494.2	-	63.2	-	9438.9	-	-	9431.0	977.4	249.7	185.8
MFA categories	9431.0	9431.0	9431.0	9431.0	-	12.8	-	9431.0	-	-	9431.0	969.5	-	-
other textiles	1266.5	305.6	195.7	63.2	-	50.4	-	7.9	-	-	-	7.9	249.7	185.8
from other sources	11020.0	2934.2	1554.3	806.7	-	169.1	166.9	476.8	-	476.8	-	-	2459.7	1330.2
Footwear	1909.2	1904.1	270.2	1904.1	-	60.1	1904.1	-	-	-	-	-	381.6	270.2
Iron and Steel	8249.0	4250.6	3679.5	3816.1	-	410.7	3632.3	3582.9	-	2728.4	-	3304.6	527.3	111.9
from VER countries [e]	5181.1	2999.7	2757.8	2859.3	-	147.8	-	2728.4	-	2728.4	-	-	160.2	29.3
from other sources	3067.9	1250.9	921.7	956.8	-	262.6	903.9	956.8	-	-	-	-	367.1	82.6
Vehicles	13327.5	7718.1	2832.5	6855.2	-	58.6	5599.9	1196.6	-	1196.6	-	-	2489.9	1731.6
from Japan	7689.9	6893.6	2725.1	6826.7	-	30.2	5599.9	1196.6	-	1196.6	-	-	1693.8	1624.1
cars	5487.6	5487.6	1493.7	5487.6	-	-	5487.6	-	-	-	-	-	1493.7	1493.7
other vehicles	2202.3	1406.0	1231.4	1339.1	-	30.2	112.3	1196.6	-	1196.6	-	-	200.1	130.4
from other sources	5637.6	824.5	107.4	28.5	-	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	796.1	107.5
Other industry	152445.8	15205.5	3917.4	7368.8	-	4486.1	456.3	2657.9	-	2507.4	-	-	8506.4	1474.9

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.
b Community measures applied by all member States
c Community measures which are not applied by all member States and national measures applied by individual member States
d Countries with bilateral arrangements: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Taiwan Province of China, Thailand, Uruguay, Yugoslavia,
e Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Table I.8

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: FINLAND, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition										
						Narrow definition						
		Total	ptm	ad/cv	al	Total	vl	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	15243.5	2942.3	122.5	-	689.8	2243.4	49.8	2242.7	47.1	36.3	92.3	2101.0
Agriculture	1127.4	326.9	122.5	-	-	291.6	49.8	290.9	47.1	7.6	62.3	194.5
Global quota system	62.3	62.3	35.1	-	-	62.3	2.0	62.3	-	-	62.3	1.2
Licensing system (Annex 4)	193.2	193.2	52.1	-	-	193.2	47.1	193.2	11.7	7.6	-	193.2
Alcohol monopoly	35.3	35.3	-	-	-	35.3	-	35.3	35.3	-	-	-
Other agriculture	836.6	36.1	35.3	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	297.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	2215.3	1898.0	-	-	-	1898.0	-	1898.0	-	-	16.5	1881.5
Global quota system	16.5	16.5	-	-	-	16.5	-	16.5	-	-	16.5	-
Licensing system (Annex 4)	1881.5	1881.5	-	-	-	1881.5	-	1881.5	-	-	-	1881.5
Industrial products	11603.3	717.3	-	-	689.8	53.8	-	53.8	-	28.7	13.4	25.1
Textiles	1005.0	376.4	-	-	365.9	35.0	-	35.0	-	28.7	-	6.2
Iron and steel	717.9	233.9	-	-	230.9	3.7	-	3.7	-	-	-	3.7
Global quota system (gold, silver)	13.4	13.4	-	-	-	13.4	-	13.4	-	-	13.4	13.4
Other industrial products from socialist countries [b]	676.3	5.2		-	4.6	1.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
other sources	9190.6	88.4		-	88.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Table I.9

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: FINLAND, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition				Narrow definition						
		Total	ptm	ad/cv	al	Total	vl	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	15243.5	2938.7	143.9	2.9	670.0	2247.3	57.1	2246.6	47.1	51.8	92.3	2089.4
Agriculture	1127.4	348.4	143.9	-	-	291.6	57.1	290.9	47.1	7.6	62.3	194.5
Global quota system	62.3	62.3	35.1	-	-	62.3	2.0	62.3	-	-	62.3	1.2
Licensing system (Annex 4)	193.2	193.2	52.1	-	-	193.2	54.5	193.2	11.7	7.6	-	193.2
Alcohol monopoly	35.3	35.3	-	-	-	35.3	-	35.3	35.3	-	-	-
Other agriculture	836.6	57.4	56.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	297.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	2215.3	1898.0	-	-	-	1898.0	-	1898.0	-	-	16.5	1881.5
Global quota system	16.5	16.5	-	-	-	16.5	-	16.5	-	-	16.5	-
Licensing system (Annex 4)	1881.5	1881.5	-	-	-	1881.5	-	1881.5	-	-	-	1881.5
Industrial products	11603.3	692.3	-	2.9	670.0	57.7	-	57.7	-	44.2	13.5	13.5
Textiles	1005.0	352.9	-	-	346.0	44.2	-	44.2	-	44.2	-	-
Iron and steel	717.9	230.9	-	-	230.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global quota system (gold, silver)	13.5	13.5	-	-	-	13.5	-	13.5	-	-	13.5	13.5
Other industrial products from socialist countries [b]	676.3	5.7	-	1.9	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other sources	9190.6	89.3	-	1.0	88.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Table I.10

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: JAPAN, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition					
		Total	tq	st	Total	quotas	ia	p+nal	monop	vl
All imports	126300.2	26496.1	1325.2	612.6	24664.0	12991.7	8439.5	2252.3	3506.3	1375.3
Agriculture	21942.9	13140.0	700.2	612.6	11933.0	3163.5	7278.6	120.6	2678.2	1375.3
IQ-items	3057.8	3057.8	-	98.1	3057.8	3057.8	844.5		1755.5	1.0
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	90.7	90.7	-	-	90.7	90.7	39.0	-	49.7	-
IA-items	6330.4	6330.4	-	-	6330.4	-	6330.4		-	1.1
Alcohol	266.9	266.9	-	-	266.9	-	-	-	266.8	-
Tobacco	397.4	397.4	-	-	397.4	-	-	-	397.4	-
Meat	1039.1	1039.1	-	-	1039.1	-	-	-	-	1039.1
Sugar	334.1	334.1	-	-	334.1	-	8.5	-	-	334.1
Tariff quota items	692.5	692.5	692.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensing and prohibitions	120.6	120.6	-	-	120.6	-	-	120.6	-	-
Other agriculture	9613.4	810.6	-	514.5	296.0	15.0	56.2	-	208.8	-
o/w Coffee Agreement	11.1	11.1	7.7	-	11.1		11.1	-	-	-
Minerals	43347.5	6114.1	624.0	-	5490.1	5490.1	-	-	-	-
IQ-items	4998.1	4998.1	-	-	4998.1	4998.1	-	-	-	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	492.1	492.1	-	-	492.1	492.1	-	-	-	-
Tariff quota items	603.8	603.8	603.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other minerals	37253.5	20.2	20.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industries	61009.8	7241.9	1.0	-	7240.9	4343.9	1160.9	2063.9	828.1	-
IQ-items	163.3	163.3	-	-	163.3	163.3	-	-	163.3	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	1157.8	1068.7	-	-	1068.7	1068.7	-	931.2	-	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XXI)	3022.8	3022.8	-	-	3022.8	3022.8	-	-	-	-
Silk	55.6	55.6	-	-	55.6	-	55.6	-	55.6	-
Products containing silk	1105.3	1105.3	-	-	1105.3	-	1105.3	-	-	-
Leather	40.8	40.8	-	-	40.8	40.8	-	-	-	-
Footwear	42.6	42.6	-	-	42.6	42.6	-	-	-	-
Other NTMs	1828.1	1741.8	-	-	1741.8	-	-	1132.7	609.2	-
Steel / South Africa	112.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industries	53593.5	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product groups levels.

Table I.11

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: JAPAN, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition								
					Narrow definition					
		Total	tq	st	Total	quotas	ia	p+nal	monop	vl
All imports	126300.2	26428.0	1379.7	612.6	24533.8	12982.5	8551.8	2252.3	3273.0	1375.3
Agriculture	21942.9	12917.7	692.5	612.6	11710.7	3148.5	7278.6	188.4	2470.9	1375.3
IQ-items	3057.8	3057.8	-	98.1	3057.8	3057.8	844.5	-	1755.5	1.0
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	90.7	90.7	-	-	90.7	90.7	39.0	51.7	49.7	-
IA-items	6330.4	6330.4	-	-	6330.4	-	6330.4		-	1.1
Alcohol	266.9	266.9	-	-	266.9	-	-	-	266.8	-
Tobacco	397.4	397.4	-	-	397.4	-	-	-	397.4	-
Meat	1039.1	1039.1	-	-	1039.1	-	-	-	-	1039.1
Sugar	334.1	334.1	-	-	334.1	-	8.5	-	-	334.1
Tariff quota items	692.5	692.5	692.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licensing and prohibitions	120.6	120.6	-	-	120.6	-	-	120.6	-	-
Other agriculture	9613.4	588.2	-	514.5	73.7	-	56.2	16.1	1.5	-
o/w Coffee Agreement	11.1	11.1	-	-	11.1		11.1	-	-	-
Minerals	43347.5	6094.0	603.8	-	5490.1	5490.1	-	-	-	-
IQ-items	4998.1	4998.1	-	-	4998.1	4998.1	-	-	-	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	492.1	492.1	-	-	492.1	492.1	-	-	-	-
Tariff quota items	603.8	603.8	603.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other minerals	37253.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industries	61009.8	7416.3	83.4	-	7333.0	4343.9	1273.1	2063.9	802.1	-
IQ-items	163.3	163.3	-	-	163.3	163.3	-	-	163.3	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XX)	1157.8	1157.8	-	-	1157.8	1157.8	-	931.2	-	-
IQ-items (GATT Article XXI)	3022.8	3022.8	-	-	3022.8	3022.8	-	-	-	-
Silk	55.6	55.6	-	-	55.6	-	55.6	-	55.6	-
Products containing silk	1105.3	1105.3	-	-	1105.3	-	1105.3	-	-	-
Leather	40.8	40.8	40.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	42.6	42.6	42.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other NTMs	1828.1	1828.1	-	-	1828.1	-	112.2	1132.7	583.2	-
Steel / South Africa	112.2	112.2	-	-	112.2	-	112.2	-	-	-
Other industries	53593.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product groups levels.

Table I.12

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: NEW ZEALAND, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1987)	Broad definition							
						Narrow definition			
		Total	tq	ad/cv	al	all qrs	monop	quotas	nal
TOTAL	6352.4	1657.6	15.2	-	0.7	1642.2	36.6	800.1	831.8
Agriculture	445.3	140.2	15.2	-	-	125.0	36.6	88.1	0.4
Sole importing agencies	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	36.6	36.6	-	-
Wine (tariff quota)	15.2	15.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee agreement	20.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Canned fruit industry plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Starch industry plan	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	2.4	-	2.4	-
Margarine industry plan	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	-
Tobacco industry plan	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.4
Global tendering programme	89.1	84.2	-	-	-	84.2	-	84.2	0.0
Other agriculture	279.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	48.2	3.7	-	-	-	3.7	-	0.1	3.5
Global tendering programme	6.4	3.7	-	-	-	3.7	-	0.1	3.5
Fuels	405.5	20.8	-	-	-	20.8	-	6.8	14.0
Global tendering programme	20.8	20.8	-	-	-	20.8	-	6.8	14.0
Industrial products	5453.4	1492.9	-	-	0.7	1492.7	-	705.1	813.9
Covered by industry plans	362.4	349.5	-	-	0.5	349.4	-	199.5	161.5
Ceramics	14.1	14.1	-	-	-	14.1	-	4.2	9.9
Electronics	53.2	53.2	-	-	-	53.2	-	7.4	45.8
Electric motors	9.0	9.0	-	-	-	9.0	-	8.1	0.9
Footwear	22.4	20.1	-	-	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Glassware	27.9	27.9	-	-	-	27.9	-	27.8	0.1
Motor vehicles	44.1	44.1	-	-	-	44.1	-	15.4	28.7
Packaging	12.6	11.2	-	-	-	11.2	-	11.2	7.4
Plastics	50.4	50.4	-	-	-	50.4	-	11.4	42.3
Rubber	4.0	3.2	-	-	0.5	3.2	-	1.5	1.7
Shipbuilding	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.3
Textiles	117.7	109.6	-	-	-	109.6	-	92.5	17.9
Tyres	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
Writing instruments	2.5	2.5	-	-	0.1	2.5	-	-	2.5
Global tendering programme	1185.9	1143.3	-	-	0.1	1143.2	-	505.5	652.4
Other industrial products	3905.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1987 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.13

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: NEW ZEALAND, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1987)	Broad definition							
		Total	tq	ad/cv	al	Narrow definition			
						all qrs	monop	quotas	nal
TOTAL	6352.4	669.7	15.2	6.8	8.9	649.5	36.6	516.2	240.6
Agriculture	445.3	79.7	15.2	6.8	-	60.1	36.6	23.3	0.2
Sole importing agencies	36.6	36.6	-	-	-	36.6	36.6	-	-
Wine (tariff quota)	15.2	15.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee agreement	20.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-
Canned fruit industry plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Starch industry plan	2.4	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	-
Margarine industry plan	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.6	-
Tobacco industry plan	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.2
Global tendering programme	89.1	20.5	-	2.3	-	20.5	-	20.5	0.0
Refined sugar (AD action)	4.5	4.5	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other agriculture	279.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	48.2	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	-	0.2	1.4
Global tendering programme	6.4	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	-	0.2	1.4
Fuels	405.5	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-
Global tendering programme	20.8	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2	-
Industrial products	5453.4	588.3	-	-	8.9	587.7	-	492.6	239.0
Covered by industry plans	362.4	296.5	-	-	2.3	296.1	-	251.2	123.5
Ceramics	14.1	14.1	-	-	-	14.1	-	14.1	9.5
Electronics	53.2	38.0	-	-	-	38.0	-	34.1	9.1
Electric motors	9.0	9.0	-	-	-	9.0	-	8.3	0.9
Footwear	22.4	19.9	-	-	-	19.9	-	19.9	-
Glassware	27.9	23.8	-	-	1.8	23.8	-	19.5	4.4
Motor vehicles	44.1	36.6	-	-	-	36.6	-	20.5	27.6
Packaging	12.6	10.3	-	-	-	10.3	-	10.3	7.4
Plastics	50.4	48.6	-	-	-	48.6	-	48.6	40.4
Rubber	4.0	4.0	-	-	0.5	3.5	-	3.5	2.5
Shipbuilding	3.3	2.7	-	-	-	2.7	-	0.0	2.7
Textiles	117.7	87.0	-	-	-	87.0	-	71.4	16.4
Tyres	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	1.1
Writing instruments	2.5	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.0	1.6
Global tendering programme	1185.9	291.8	-	-	6.6	291.7	-	241.4	115.5
Other industrial products	3905.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1987 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.14

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: NORWAY, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition									
					Narrow definition						
		Total	ptm	al	Total	opa	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	20313.0	2693.6	56.7	641.5	2098.9	77.0	2098.4	529.0	10.3	1304.6	366.0
Agriculture	1347.3	390.0	56.7	2.0	371.0	77.0	370.4	169.2	10.2	128.3	173.3
Ban of 1934 etc.	210.3	189.1	34.5	2.0	187.2	70.0	186.6	-	10.2	111.7	160.6
Cereals monopoly	113.7	112.1	-	-	112.1	-	112.1	112.1	-	7.6	0.0
Wine monopoly	57.2	57.2	-	-	57.2	-	57.2	57.2	-	-	-
Other agriculture	966.4	31.6	22.2	-	14.6	7.1	14.6	-	-	9.1	12.6
Minerals and fuels	1428.5	90.7	-	-	90.7	-	90.7	-	-	90.7	0.0
Industrial products	17537.2	2212.9	-	639.5	1637.2	-	1637.2	359.8	0.0	1085.4	192.7
Pharmaceuticals monopoly	346.9	346.9	-	-	346.9	-	346.9	346.9	-	-	0.1
Fishing equipment monopoly	12.9	12.9	-	-	12.9	-	12.9	12.9	-	-	0.0
Textiles, clothing	1504.4	1916.8	-	0.4	1016.4	-	1016.4	-	-	991.9	24.5
Imports of ships	639.1	639.1	-	639.1	63.8	-	63.8	-	-	0.4	63.8
Other industrial products from socialist countries [b]	205.4	7.7	-	-	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	1.0	6.7
East Asia [c]	1509.2	170.2	-	-	170.2	-	170.2	-	0.0	92.1	78.4
Other sources	13319.3	19.2	-	-	19.2	-	19.2	-	-	-	19.2

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam.

c Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China and Thailand.

Table I.15

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: NORWAY, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition			Narrow definition						
		Total	ptm	al	Total	opa	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	20313.0	2427.6	56.7	641.5	1769.1	77.0	1768.5	530.6	124.5	1112.4	222.8
Agriculture	1347.3	402.0	56.7	2.0	383.0	77.0	382.4	170.8	10.2	128.3	184.3
Ban of 1934 etc.	210.3	200.6	34.5	2.0	198.6	70.0	198.1	-	10.2	111.7	172.8
Cereals monopoly	113.7	113.7	-	-	113.7	-	113.7	113.7	-	7.6	-
Wine monopoly	57.2	57.2	-	-	57.2	-	57.2	57.2	-	-	-
Other agriculture	966.4	30.5	22.2	-	13.5	7.1	13.5	-	-	9.0	11.6
Minerals and fuels	1428.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial products	17537.2	2025.6	-	639.5	1386.1	-	1386.1	359.8	114.3	984.1	38.4
Pharmaceuticals monopoly	346.9	346.9	-	-	346.9	-	346.9	346.9	-	-	-
Fishing equipment monopoly	12.9	12.9	-	-	12.9	-	12.9	12.9	-	-	0.0
Textiles, clothing	1504.4	1000.2	-	0.4	999.9	-	999.9	-	114.2	983.2	12.8
Imports of ships	639.1	639.1	-	639.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products from socialist countries [b]	205.4	3.6	-	-	3.6	-	3.6	-	-	-	3.6
East Asia [c]	1509.2	14.1	-	-	14.1	-	14.1	-	0.1	0.9	13.2
Other sources	13319.3	8.8	-	-	8.8	-	8.8	-	-	-	8.8

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam.

c Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan Province of China and Thailand.

Table I.16

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: SWEDEN, 1988 [a]

(million US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition										
					Narrow definition							
		Total	ptm	al	Total	pc	vl	all qrs	monop	VERs	quotas	nal
TOTAL	32505.3	2641.4	131.9	1067.9	1518.9	19.7	874.9	867.9	184.1	315.7	116.2	315.9
Agriculture	2636.1	1222.7	131.9	37.1	1127.7	19.7	874.9	476.7	184.1	-	72.1	284.5
Meat from socialist countries [b]	14.2	9.4	-	-	9.4	-	9.1	9.3	-	-	-	9.3
Meat from other countries	40.3	37.9	-	-	37.9	-	35.9	2.1	-	-	-	2.1
Fish	128.0	73.6	-	-	73.6	19.7	72.8	26.2	-	-	-	26.2
Apples and pears	53.4	53.4	36.9	-	53.4	-	-	53.4	-	-	53.4	53.4
Wheat (excl. durum wheat)	5.8	5.8	-	5.8	5.8	-	5.8	5.8	-	-	5.8	-
Commodity agreements	462.2	7.3	-	-	7.3	-	6.9	2.3	-	-	2.3	-
Molasses	10.6	10.6	-	-	10.6	-	10.6	10.6	-	-	10.6	10.6
Import authorizations (AG/FOR)	182.9	182.9	-	-	182.9	-	148.1	182.9	-	-	-	182.9
Alcohol monopoly	184.1	184.1	-	-	184.1	-	23.1	184.1	184.1	-	-	-
Other agriculture	1554.5	657.6	95.0	31.3	562.6	-	562.6	-	-	-	-	-
Minerals and ores	331.0	7.6	-	7.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuels	3488.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial products	26050.2	1411.1	-	1023.2	391.2	-	-	391.2	-	315.7	44.1	31.4
Textiles	2321.1	488.9	-	135.4	356.1	-	-	356.1	-	315.7	40.4	-
Iron and steel	1730.9	858.1	-	858.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products from socialist countries [b]	540.0	64.1	-	29.8	35.1	-	-	35.1	-	-	3.7	31.4
Other sources	21458.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

b Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Table I.17

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: SWITZERLAND, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition				Narrow definition							
		Total	ptm	surv	al	Total	charges	opa	vl	all qrs	monop	quotas	nal
TOTAL	40939.9	7545.3	81.9	23.8	5649.4	3218.3	1553.6	113.1	156.1	1825.3	45.9	801.0	1059.8
Agriculture	3502.4	2048.6	81.9	23.8	933.7	1744.5	807.8	95.4	156.1	1079.7	41.7	801.0	318.4
Quota system	902.2	902.2	53.4	23.8	102.6	890.1	274.1	-	-	888.0	-	801.0	168.4
Live animals, meat	72.4	72.4	-	-	-	72.4	53.8	-	-	72.4	-	72.4	0.2
Meat preparations	41.7	41.7	-	-	-	41.7	41.7	-	-	41.7	-	41.7	-
Milk	11.9	11.9	-	-	1.2	11.9	1.2	-	-	11.9	-	11.9	-
Cereals (CCF)	80.8	80.8	-	-	37.7	80.8	71.5	-	-	80.8	-	80.8	9.6
Alcohol (wine)	236.6	236.6	-	-	-	236.6	0.4	-	-	236.6	-	236.6	-
Flowers (seasonal)	26.9	26.9	-	-	-	26.9	-	-	-	26.9	-	26.9	-
Three phase (fruit,veg)	271.2	271.2	53.4	-	17.4	259.1	-	-	-	259.1	-	259.1	0.0
Take over	160.8	160.8	-	23.8	46.4	160.8	105.6	-	-	158.6	-	71.7	158.6
Butter	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	10.2	-	-
Alcohol	62.1	62.1	-	-	51.4	34.4	-	-	-	34.4	31.5	-	2.9
Other CCF	370.2	368.3	-	-	367.9	293.8	293.5	-	2.7	36.4	-	-	36.4
Grapes (seasonal prohib)	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Certain nal	108.9	108.9	-	-	-	108.9	-	-	-	108.9	-	-	108.9
Fruit juices	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	36.5	-	-	-	36.5	-	-	36.5
Plants (GATT Article XX)	69.0	69.0	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	69.0
Coffee agreement	3.3	3.3	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.3
Other agriculture	2047.1	595.2	28.5	-	411.8	405.4	240.2	95.4	143.2	0.2	-	-	0.2
Fuels	2092.6	2010.7	-	-	2003.5	509.1	509.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer	81.1	81.1	-	-	76.9	4.1	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial products													
Textiles	3780.0	2071.9	-	-	2071.9	17.8	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	-
GATT Article XXI	700.6	700.6	-	-	459.6	412.2	213.0	-	-	234.3	4.2	-	230.2
GATT Article XX	603.6	603.6	-	-	92.5	511.2	-	-	-	511.2	-	-	511.2
Misc. automatic lic.	20.0	9.2	-	-	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other prod. (incl.minerals)	30159.6	19.6	-	-	2.1	19.6	19.6	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.18

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: SWITZERLAND, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition											
						Narrow definition							
		Total	ptm	surv	al	Total	charges	opa	vl	all qrs	monop	quotas	nal
TOTAL	40939.9	7667.2	97.0	23.8	5769.1	3253.2	1597.5	113.1	156.1	1825.7	45.9	801.0	1060.3
Agriculture	3502.4	2075.2	97.0	23.8	942.7	1765.7	838.2	95.4	156.1	1080.2	41.7	801.0	318.9
Quota system	902.2	902.2	53.4	23.8	102.6	890.1	283.6	-	-	888.0	-	801.0	168.4
Live animals, meat	72.4	72.4	-	-	-	72.4	53.8	-	-	72.4	-	72.4	0.2
Meat preparations	41.7	41.7	-	-	-	41.7	41.7	-	-	41.7	-	41.7	-
Milk	11.9	11.9	-	-	1.2	11.9	1.2	-	-	11.9	-	11.9	-
Cereals (CCF)	80.8	80.8	-	-	37.7	80.8	80.8	-	-	80.8	-	80.8	9.6
Alcohol (wine)	236.6	236.6	-	-	-	236.6	0.4	-	-	236.6	-	236.6	-
Flowers (seasonal)	26.9	26.9	-	-	-	26.9	-	-	-	26.9	-	26.9	-
Three phase (fruit,veg)	271.2	271.2	53.4	-	17.4	259.1	-	-	-	259.1	-	259.1	0.0
Take over	160.8	160.8	-	23.8	46.4	160.8	105.7	-	-	158.6	-	71.7	158.6
Butter	10.2	10.2	-	-	-	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	10.2	-	-
Alcohol	62.1	62.1	-	-	51.4	34.4	-	-	-	34.4	31.5	-	2.9
Other CCF	370.2	370.2	-	-	367.9	311.9	311.9	-	2.7	36.4	-	-	36.4
Grapes (seasonal prohib)	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Certain nal	109.3	109.3	-	-	-	109.3	-	-	-	109.3	-	-	109.3
Fruit juices	36.5	36.5	-	-	-	36.5	-	-	-	36.5	-	-	36.5
Plants (GATT Article XX)	69.0	69.0	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	-	69.0	-	-	69.0
Coffee agreement	3.8	3.8	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	3.8
Other agriculture	2046.7	619.5	43.6	-	420.8	408.1	242.7	95.4	143.2	0.2	-	-	0.2
Fuels	2092.6	2092.6	-	-	2092.6	509.1	509.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer	81.1	81.1	-	-	81.1	4.1	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial products													
Textiles	3780.0	2071.9	-	-	2071.9	17.8	-	17.8	-	-	-	-	-
GATT Article XXI	700.6	700.6	-	-	466.2	412.2	213.0	-	-	234.3	4.2	-	230.2
GATT Article XX	603.6	603.6	-	-	92.5	511.2	-	-	-	511.2	-	-	511.2
Misc. automatic lic.	20.0	20.0	-	-	20.0	10.8	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other prod. (incl.minerals)	30159.6	22.2	-	-	2.1	22.3	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level, using 1986 import statistics, and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.19

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: UNITED STATES, 1981 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition					Narrow definition				
		Total	tq + st	tar	al	cvd/ad	Total	q	VERs	tex	opa
TOTAL	365414.6	03979.8	1456.5	8912.3	42812.3	7428.5	49057.7	1111.4	28430.9	16013.8	4111.9
Agriculture	26492.0	4041.5	1454.3	125.6	1106.5	251.0	1122.9	1107.0	831.3	-	626.1
Section 22	1439.2	1107.0	10.6	-	-	8.2	1107.0	1107.0	-	-	626.1
Meat Import Act of 1979	1106.5	1106.5	-	-	1106.5	-		-	-	-	-
Other agricultural products	23946.3	1828.0	1443.7	125.6	-	242.8	15.8	-	-	-	-
Minerals	36482.3	35379.0	-	-	35379.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Industrial products	302440.3	64559.4	2.2	8786.6	6326.8	7177.5	47934.8	4.4	28430.9	16013.8	3485.7
Textile policies	22834.0	16158.1	-	-	-	399.3	16013.8	-	-	16013.8	-
bilateral agreements	18573.5	16117.5	-	-	-	365.5	16013.8	-	-	16013.8	-
other countries	4260.5	70.6	-	-	-	33.8	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel policies	9790.2	4053.9	-	139.8	-	816.5	3485.7	-	-	-	3485.7
VRA products	9078.5	3863.4	-	-	-	692.2	3485.7	-	-	-	3485.7
VRA countries	6858.0	3154.4	-	-	-	515.5	2791.5	-	-	-	2791.5
non-VRA countries	2220.5	709.0	-	-	-	176.7	694.2	-	-	-	694.2
other steel products	711.7	190.5	-	139.8	-	124.3	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	6318.0	5877.1	-	-	5873.8	1237.0	3190.9	-	3190.9	-	-
Vehicles	71657.6	32983.1	-	8042.4	-	605.0	24335.7	-	24335.7	-	-
Machine tools	2189.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Semiconductors	4320.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products	185130.9	5487.3	2.2	604.4	453.0	4119.8	917.4	4.4	904.3	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level using 1986 import statistics and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Table I.20

TRADE COVERAGE OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES: UNITED STATES, 1988 [a]

(millions US$)

	Imports (1986)	Broad definition					Narrow definition				
		Total	tq + st	tar	al	cvd/ad	Total	q	VERs	tex	opa
TOTAL	365414.6	82031.0	1456.5	11366.4	2517.9	44957.2	51927.1	1588.9	33826.4	16525.5	626.1
Agriculture	26492.0	5011.3	1354.3	-	1106.5	1286.8	2285.1	1439.2	831.3	-	626.1
Section 22	1439.2	1439.2	10.6	-	-	8.1	1439.2	1439.2	-	-	626.1
Meat Import Act of 1979	1106.5	1106.5	-	-	1106.5	-	831.3	-	831.3	-	-
Other agricultural products	23946.3	2465.6	1413.4	-	-	1278.6	14.7	-	-	-	-
Minerals	36482.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial products	302440.3	77019.7	2.2	11366.4	1411.4	43670.4	49642.0	149.7	32995.1	16525.5	-
Textile policies	22834.0	16711.8	-	-	-	2080.5	16525.5	-	-	16525.5	-
bilateral agreements	18573.5	16641.2	-	-	-	2010.0	16525.5	-	-	16525.5	-
other countries	4260.5	70.6	-	-	-	70.5	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel policies	9790.2	7386.9	-	47.6	-	1543.4	6502.5	149.7	6381.1	-	-
VRA products	9078.5	7268.2	-	47.6	-	1424.7	6502.5	149.7	6381.1	-	-
VRA countries	6858.0	6677.3	-	15.0	-	836.4	6441.9	89.1	6381.1	-	-
non-VRA countries	2220.5	590.9	-	32.6	-	558.3	60.6	60.6	-	-	-
other steel products	711.7	118.8	-	-	-	118.8	-	-	-	-	-
Footwear	6318.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	71657.6	36244.6	-	8042.4	-	28073.0	24335.7	-	24335.7	-	-
Machine tools	2189.4	1724.2	-	-	469.4	-	1254.8	-	1254.8	-	-
Semiconductors	4320.2	919.2	-	-	919.2	919.2	-	-	-	-	-
Other industrial products	185130.9	13834.0	2.2	3276.4	22.8	11054.3	1023.5	-	1023.5	-	-

a Computations were made at the tariff-line level using 1986 import statistics and the results were aggregated to relevant product group levels.

Tables relative to Chapter II

Table II.1

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ACTIONS INITIATED IN SELECTED DMECs, 1980-1988 [a]

A. Number of cases involving developing countries/territories

Cases involving:	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	Total
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Argentina	1	-	3	3	5	4	2	1	3	22
Brazil	4	2	32	11	10	15	16	3	6	99
Chile	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Colombia	1	1	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	8
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Dominican Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Egypt	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hong Kong	0	1	-	2	1	1	1	3	5	14
India	6	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	11
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Iran, Islamic Rep.of	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Korea,Republic of	-	5	23	16	13	16	12	9	13	107
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Malaysia	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	14
Mexico	1	1	9	9	8	8	3	4	-	43
Panama	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pakistan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peru	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	-	8
Philippines	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	6
Qatar	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Singapore	2	3	-	3	2	6	3	4	5	28
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Suriname	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Taiwan Prov. of China	-	4	5	12	8	17	9	10	9	74
Thailand	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1	5	16
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
Turkey	-	-	1	1	1	4	5	4	-	16
Uruguay	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Venezuela	-	-	3	-	5	13	1	3	-	25
Yugoslavia	-	4	2	3	4	10	6	4	3	36
Zimbabwe	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	19	23	85	67	72	112	84	52	54	568

B. Number of cases and percentages of all cases initiated

Cases involving:	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	Total
All countries	113 *(100)*	124 *(100)*	409 *(100)*	228 *(100)*	232 *(100)*	270 *(100)*	203 *(100)*	119 *(100)*	126 *(100)*	1824 *(100)*
Developed market-economy countries	88 *(77.9)*	60 *(49.2)*	286 *(69.7)*	131 *(58.3)*	118 *(50.9)*	115 *(42.6)*	98 *(48.3)*	58 *(48.7)*	50 *(39.7)*	1004 *(55.0)*
Socialist countries of Eastern Europe	4 *(3.5)*	37 *(29.8)*	26 *(6.1)*	19 *(8.3)*	34 *(14.7)*	34 *(12.6)*	14 *(6.9)*	8 *(6.7)*	13 *(10.3)*	189 *(10.4)*
China	2 *(1.8)*	4 *(3.2)*	12 *(2.9)*	11 *(4.8)*	8 *(3.4)*	9 *(3.3)*	7 *(3.4)*	1 *(0.8)*	9 *(7.1)*	63 *(3.5)*
Developing countries	19 *(16.8)*	23 *(17.7)*	85 *(21.3)*	67 *(28.5)*	72 *(31.0)*	112 *(41.5)*	84 *(41.4)*	52 *(43.7)*	54 *(42.9)*	568 *(31.1)*

Source: UNCTAD

a Cases initiated in Australia, Canada, EEC and United States.

Table II.2

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIONS INITIATED IN SELECTED DMECs, BY INITIATING COUNTRY, KIND AND YEAR OF INITIATION.

		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
TOTAL	Total	113	124	409	228	232	270	203	119	126	1824
	AD	100	109	308	195	174	223	167	110	109	1495
	CV	13	15	101	33	58	47	36	9	17	329
Australia	Total	8	20	82	86	59	63	65	23	16	422
	AD	8	20	79	79	53	59	61	23	16	398
	CV	-	-	3	7	6	4	4	-	-	24
Canada	Total	26	27	72	32	26	38	18	31	15	285
	AD	23	27	71	30	24	36	15	30	14	270
	CV	3	-	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	15
EEC	Total	25	49	58	38	49	40	23	40	40	362
	AD	25	48	55	36	48	40	23	40	39	354
	CV	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	8
USA	Total	54	28	197	72	98	129	97	25	55	755
	AD	44	14	103	50	49	88	68	17	40	473
	CV	10	14	94	22	49	41	29	8	15	282

Source: UNCTAD

Table II.3

COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIONS IN SELECTED DMECs: 1980-1988

Exporters	Total	USA	EEC	Australia	Canada
Japan	141	51	29	39	22
United States	122	-	27	45	50
Korea, Republic of	107	40	15	28	24
Brazil	99	56	17	12	14
Germany,Fed.Rep.of	98	39	-	38	21
France	76	44	-	16	16
Italy	74	42	-	16	16
Taiwan Prov. of China	74	31	7	28	8
United Kingdom	70	35	-	20	15
Spain	69	32	20	7	10
China	63	17	22	17	7
Canada	56	38	6	12	-
New Zealand	47	10	-	37	-
Belgium	45	23	-	13	9
Mexico	43	34	5	1	3
Yugoslavia	36	5	27	2	2
Netherlands	36	18	-	12	6
Czechoslovakia	36	2	23	7	4
South Africa	33	23	4	4	2
German Dem. Rep.	33	7	21	1	4
Romania	33	9	19	2	3
Poland	31	7	15	4	5
USSR	28	3	20	2	3
Singapore	28	13	4	7	4
Sweden	27	9	7	5	6
Venezuela	25	21	4	-	-
Argentina	22	14	3	3	2
Hungary	22	4	15	3	-
Austria	19	8	4	4	3
Israel	17	10	2	5	-
Thailand	16	8	4	4	-
Turkey	16	6	8	1	1
Luxembourg	15	12	-	-	3
Hong Kong	14	2	4	5	3
Malaysia	14	7	2	2	3
Finland	11	3	2	2	4
India	11	9	-	1	1
Portugal	9	4	2	1	2
Colombia	8	8	-	-	-
Peru	8	8	-	-	-
Norway	7	1	3	2	1
Switzerland	7	3	1	1	2
Australia	6	5	1	-	-
Ireland	6	2	-	3	1
Philippines	6	3	-	3	-
EEC	5	2	-	-	3
Bulgaria	5	-	5	-	-
Chile	4	3	-	-	1
Denmark	4	-	-	3	1
Trinidad and Tobago	4	2	2	-	-
Iran,Islamic Rep.of	4	4	-	-	-
Costa Rica	3	3	-	-	-
Greece	3	2	-	1	-
Qatar	3	-	-	3	-
Ecuador	2	2	-	-	-
El Salvador	2	2	-	-	-
Indonesia	2	1	1	-	-
Kenya	2	2	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	-	-
Zimbabwe	2	1	1	-	-
Algeria	1	-	1	-	-
Dominican Repub.	1	-	1	-	-
Egypt	1	-	1	-	-
Iceland	1	-	1	-	-
Kuwait	1	-	1	-	-
Pakistan	1	1	-	-	-
Panama	1	1	-	-	-
Pop. Rep. of Korea	1	-	1	-	-
Sri Lanka	1	1	-	-	-
Suriname	1	-	1	-	-
Uruguay	1	1	-	-	-
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	-	1	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	-	1	-	-

Source: UNCTAD

Table II.4

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIONS IN SELECTED DEVELOPED MARKET-ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY PRODUCT GROUP

Countries / Sectors	TOTAL	USA	EEC	Australia	Canada
ALL PRODUCTS	1824	755	362	422	285
of which:					
Agricultural	117	65	6	28	18
Chemicals/petrochemicals	381	63	138	155	25
Wood, paper	75	10	27	17	21
Textiles	106	51	22	15	18
Footwear	8	-	2	1	5
Iron and steel	630	427	51	56	96
Machinery	182	18	49	82	33
Vehicles	13	7	1	4	1
Electronics	45	26	14	4	1
Other products	267	88	52	60	67

Source: UNCTAD

Table II.5

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIONS INITIATED IN SELECTED DMECs, 1980-1988 [a]

PRODUCTS	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	TOTAL
Agricultural products	7 (-)	6 (1)	14 (5)	20 (5)	17 (2)	21 (5)	28 (17)	- (-)	4 (-)	117 (35)
Chemical products	34 (3)	42 (4)	71 (11)	55 13	51 (11)	25 (12)	46 (15)	29 (11)	28 (9)	381 (89)
Wood, paper	4 (2)	6 (-)	9 (2)	5 (1)	15 (3)	12 (5)	3 (2)	19 (10)	2 (2)	75 (27)
Textile products	7 (5)	4 (-)	22 (12)	18 (5)	17 (14)	6 (2)	8 (3)	10 (8)	14 (6)	106 (55)
Footwear	- (-)	5 (4)	1 (-)	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	8 (5)
Iron and steel	42 (5)	23 (4)	233 (46)	54 (24)	82 (38)	115 (64)	53 (24)	24 (13)	16 (9)	630 (217)
Machinery	9 (2)	19 (6)	16 (-)	22 (4)	24 (5)	37 (10)	14 (4)	12 (2)	29 (11)	182 (44)
Vehicles	2 (-)	- (-)	4 (1)	1 (1)	2 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	3 (1)	1 (-)	13 (3)
Electronics	1 (-)	4 (-)	1 (-)	2 (2)	2 (-)	5 (1)	4 (2)	8 (5)	18 (10)	45 (20)
Others	7 (2)	15 (4)	38 (8)	50 (11)	25 (10)	48 (14)	55 (17)	13 (2)	14 (7)	267 (75)
TOTAL	113 (19)	124 (23)	409 (85)	228 (67)	232 (72)	270 (112)	203 (84)	119 (52)	126 (54)	1824 (568)

Source: UNCTAD

a Cases initiated in Australia, Canada, EEC and United States

Table II.6

THE FINAL OUTCOME OF ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING ACTIONS IN SELECTED DMECs: 1980-1988

Actions	Total	USA	EEC	Australia	Canada
Number of actions	1824	755	362	422	285
Concluded actions	1723	726	318	406	273
Types of outcome:					
(1) case withdrawn	226	203	-	11	12
(2) duty	591	226	88	129	148
(3) undertaking	234	44	134	41	15
(4) negative	672	253	96	225	98

Actions	Total	DMECs	Developing countries	Socialist countries	China
Number of actions	1824	1004	568	189	63
Concluded actions	1723	948	541	180	54
Types of outcome:					
(1) case withdrawn	226	159	49	16	2
(2) duty	591	307	218	41	25
(3) undertaking	234	88	65	70	11
(4) negative	672	394	209	53	16

Source: UNCTAD

Table II.7

EEC: ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ACTIONS, 1981-1984 EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS ORIGINATING IN AFFECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(In value terms)

A. All cases

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	30	34	35	35	35
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	5	11	-	11	17
lower than in year T	25	23	-	24	18
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	73.3	87.5	100.0	83.8	99.2
unweighted	62.8	76.0	100.0	97.5	80.8
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	10	17	-	15	17
lower than in year T	20	17	-	20	18

B. Cases where duties were implemented

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	9	11	11	11	11
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	2	1	-	3	4
lower than in year T	7	10	-	8	7
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	60.3	57.7	100.0	65.3	82.9
unweighted	34.9	21.8	100.0	29.0	42.4
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	2	3	-	3	1
lower than in year T	5	7	-	8	5

C. Cases which were terminated without implementing duties

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	10	10	10	10	10
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	1	4	-	6	7
lower than in year T	9	6	-	4	3
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	73.4	92.8	100.0	113.2	126.6
unweighted	64.0	79.8	100.0	104.2	82.8
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	2	5	-	6	7
lower than in year T	8	5	-	4	3

Source: UNCTAD, on the basis of EUROSTAT.

Table II.8

USA: ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTY ACTIONS, 1981-1984 EVOLUTION OF IMPORTS ORIGINATING IN AFFECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(In value terms)

A. All cases

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	53	57	57	57	57
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	7	20	-	25	27
lower than in year T	46	37	-	32	30
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	53.7	85.9	100.0	94.3	120.4
unweighted	47.6	72.5	100.0	100.6	117.4
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	14	28	-	15	16
lower than in year T	39	29	-	42	41

B. Cases where duties were implemented

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	21	22	22	22	22
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	2	4	-	7	8
lower than in year T	19	18	-	15	14
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	48.5	75.4	100.0	87.3	134.0
unweighted	49.2	64.6	100.0	104.3	86.2
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	5	8	-	2	5
lower than in year T	16	14	-	20	17

C. Cases which were terminated without implementing duties

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	20	22	22	22	22
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	5	12	-	14	14
lower than in year T	15	10	-	8	8
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	60.8	99.0	100.0	112.7	127.4
unweighted	51.6	87.5	100.0	102.4	123.1
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	3	10	-	11	8
lower than in year T	17	12	-	11	14

D. Cases which were terminated with UTK

	Period: T = year of initiation of action				
	T-2	T-1	T	T+1	T+2
Number of observations	12	13	13	13	13
Imports from affected countries					
higher than in year T	-	4	-	4	5
lower than in year T	12	9	-	9	8
Index numbers (year T = 100)					
weighted	50.8	81.5	100.0	75.0	85.6
unweighted	39.8	64.2	100.0	92.2	158.4
Import shares of affected countries					
higher than in year T	5	8	-	4	4
lower than in year T	7	5	-	9	9

Source: UNCTAD

Table III.1

Import coverage and weighted tariff averages [a] of contributions by the United States in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

(Imports in million US$ - tariff averages in per cent)

Product Group	*Number of lines*	*Imports from countries eligible for:*			*Weighted tariff averages facing countries eligible for:*					
					MFN		*GSP*		*LDC preferences*	
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*
All tropical products										
All items	515	18509.8	12738.0	268.8	2.6	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
of which dutiable:										
All	331	10041.0	5019.3	32.5	4.8	4.8	2.3	2.3	6.8	6.8
Covered	42	264.8	150.4	3.2	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1. Tropical beverages										
All items	10	5643.5	5170.1	168.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	1	97.5	39.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covered	1	97.5	39.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.										
All items	171	1214.1	779.9	23.3	3.1	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	71	616.1	343.0	4.9	6.1	5.9	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1
Covered	18	122.5	69.5	1.5	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes										
All items	37	405.3	361.7	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	26	162.2	128.9	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.4	-	-
Covered	3	0.9	9.7	0.0	4.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	-	-
4. Tobacco, rice and roots										
All items	36	743.8	579.1	15.3	10.1	10.1	8.9	8.9	13.0	13.0
of which dutiable:										
All	33	727.6	564.0	15.2	10.3	10.3	9.1	9.1	13.0	13.0
Covered	2	11.6	11.3	0.3	8.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Fruits and nuts										
All items	71	1423.0	1355.0	4.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.5
of which dutiable:										
All	58	396.5	337.7	3.9	5.3	5.2	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6
Covered	10	25.7	25.2	0.0	8.7	6.5	0.3	0.2	-	-
6. Wood and rubber										
All items	112	8780.0	4292.1	9.5	3.8	3.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
of which dutiable:										
All	85	7873.1	3530.5	5.9	4.2	4.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Covered	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Jute and hard fibres										
All items	78	300.2	200.1	47.8	3.6	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	57	168.0	75.1	2.6	6.4	6.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Covered	8	6.6	4.5	1.5	3.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

a Trade weighted averages of tariffs before and after the Mid-term Review of the Uruguay Round of MTNs

Table III.2

Import coverage and weighted tariff averages [a] of contributions by the EEC in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

(Imports in million US$ - tariff averages in per cent)

Product Group	*Number of lines*	*Imports from countries eligible for:*			*Weighted tariff averages facing countries eligible for:*					
					MFN		*GSP*		*LDC preferences*	
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*
All tropical products										
All items	316	34045.0	20663.2	1578.1	5.9	5.3	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	261	20358.1	13915.4	1354.9	9.8	8.9	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Covered	111	9872.1	7559.4	1092.1	8.0	6.0	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
1. Tropical beverages										
All items	15	8239.8	8216.3	1197.7	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	14	7741.7	7722.6	1119.1	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Covered	11	6144.2	6129.1	1001.7	5.1	4.2	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.										
All items	81	1256.5	861.5	74.3	6.4	4.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	60	773.1	504.6	23.8	10.4	7.9	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Covered	40	506.4	357.3	12.3	11.4	7.5	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes										
All items	29	7410.3	4062.3	62.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	20	894.2	774.8	15.9	8.2	8.1	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Covered	3	101.6	100.1	1.5	5.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
4. Tobacco, rice and roots										
All items	12	2779.7	1755.7	100.3	23.6	23.6	8.8	8.7	0.2	0.2
of which dutiable:										
All	12	2779.7	1755.7	100.3	23.6	23.6	8.8	8.7	0.2	0.2
Covered	2	219.8	32.0	1.4	79.2	79.2	41.6	35.4	0.0	0.0
5. Fruits and nuts										
All items	72	2860.3	1593.5	24.2	15.4	14.6	2.8	2.6	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	66	2783.2	1519.1	24.2	15.8	15.0	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0
Covered	21	646.0	166.0	7.0	9.3	5.9	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
6. Wood and rubber										
All items	70	11009.9	3851.7	34.6	2.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	57	4983.4	1401.4	2.9	6.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covered	23	2062.5	606.0	0.8	7.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Jute and hard fibres										
All items	37	488.5	322.2	84.3	8.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	32	402.8	237.2	68.8	9.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covered	11	191.6	168.8	67.5	8.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

a Trade weighted averages of tariffs before and after the Mid-term Review of the Uruguay Round of MTNs

Table III.3

Import coverage and weighted tariff averages [a] of contributions by Japan in the Negotiations on Tropical Products

(Imports in million US$ - tariff averages in per cent)

Product Group	*Number of lines*	*Imports from countries eligible for:*			*Weighted tariff averages facing countries eligible for:*					
					MFN		*GSP*		*LDC preferences*	
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*
All tropical products										
All items	464	6823.4	5241.1	137.6	6.1	5.7	3.3	2.8	0.2	0.2
of which dutiable:										
All	327	2632.6	1961.2	15.6	15.9	14.7	8.7	7.6	1.5	1.5
Covered	115	1259.1	955.7	3.3	19.9	17.2	8.8	6.6	0.2	0.1
1. Tropical beverages										
All items	21	1402.5	1316.7	77.9	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	16	286.4	206.8	0.1	15.9	13.9	13.4	12.0	7.7	7.7
Covered	7	154.4	90.6	0.0	13.4	9.7	10.4	7.3	-	-
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.										
All items	126	555.1	423.9	9.1	4.1	3.9	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	69	301.6	249.7	0.3	7.6	7.1	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.2
Covered	32	36.6	21.0	0.1	5.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	4.4	3.1
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes										
All items	38	305.2	230.9	9.1	5.6	4.9	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5
of which dutiable:										
All	19	228.6	169.7	5.0	7.5	6.6	3.2	2.8	4.5	4.5
Covered	9	80.6	49.9	0.0	7.5	4.8	4.4	3.0	-	-
4. Tobacco, rice and roots										
All items	24	642.8	121.2	14.1	1.9	1.9	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	13	57.1	45.4	0.0	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.4	-	-
Covered	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Fruits and nuts										
All items	88	784.9	623.7	0.0	29.9	29.7	14.6	12.9	-	-
of which dutiable:										
All	86	762.7	601.6	0.0	30.8	30.6	15.1	13.4	-	-
Covered	8	394.2	389.7	0.0	43.9	43.5	12.6	10.0	-	-
6. Wood and rubber										
All items	114	2934.7	2372.5	14.8	2.3	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	82	820.1	557.9	0.1	8.1	5.6	4.9	3.5	0.0	0.0
Covered	33	544.2	385.2	0.1	8.2	4.5	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
7. Jute and hard fibres										
All items	39	185.7	152.2	12.7	10.4	9.9	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:										
All	28	163.5	130.1	10.1	11.8	11.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Covered	8	16.8	16.5	3.1	9.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

a Trade weighted averages of tariffs before and after the Mid-term Review of the Uruguay Round of MTNs

Table III.4

Simple averages of tariffs on tropical products before and after the Mid-term Review of the MTN

Product Group	*European Economic Community*						*Japan*						*United States*					
	MFN		*GSP Ben.*		*LDC Pref.*		*MFN*		*GSP Ben.*		*LDC Pref.*		*MFN*		*GSP Ben.*		*LDC Pref.*	
	Pre	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*
All tropical products																		
All items	10.2	8.6	5.1	4.8	0.1	0.1	8.8	7.8	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.2	7.3	7.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
of which dutiable:																		
All	12.4	10.4	6.2	5.7	0.1	0.1	12.5	11.1	7.6	7.0	6.3	5.9	11.3	11.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Covered	11.4	6.8	5.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	5.8	4.7	3.2	3.7	2.6	5.1	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
1. Tropical beverages																		
All items	11.1	8.4	6.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	12.8	7.8	6.6	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
of which dutiable:																		
All	11.9	9.0	7.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	17.7	16.8	10.2	8.7	3.6	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Covered	11.5	7.9	6.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	16.6	14.5	9.6	6.2	2.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.																		
All items	6.7	4.0	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
of which dutiable:																		
All	9.0	5.4	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	8.1	6.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	5.5	5.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Covered	10.2	4.8	3.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	4.9	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes																		
All items	6.1	5.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.3	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
of which dutiable:																		
All	8.9	8.5	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	7.1	5.3	4.2	4.1	3.7	6.2	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Covered	4.5	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	7.8	6.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.4
4. Roots, rice and tobacco																		
All items	38.0	38.0	30.8	28.5	1.0	1.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	34.8	34.7	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
of which dutiable:																		
All	38.0	38.0	30.8	28.5	1.0	1.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	38.0	37.8	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5
Covered	71.0	71.0	61.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Fruits and nuts																		
All items	18.6	16.6	11.3	10.3	0.1	0.1	20.9	20.1	17.1	16.5	14.1	13.6	16.8	16.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
of which dutiable:																		
All	20.3	18.1	12.3	11.2	0.1	0.1	21.4	20.6	17.5	16.8	14.5	13.9	20.6	20.3	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Covered	18.0	11.0	10.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	23.7	15.6	17.0	10.3	13.9	8.3	6.6	5.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
6. Rubber and wood																		
All items	3.9	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0	3.8	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	4.3	4.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
of which dutiable:																		
All	4.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.0	5.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	5.6	5.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Covered	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	3.9	3.5	2.3	3.5	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Jute and hard fibres																		
All items	7.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.4	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
of which dutiable:																		
All	8.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Covered	8.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files

Table III.5

Major dutiable tropical products excluded [a] from the contribution by the United States

Product Group and Tariff number	*Brief product description*	*Imports from countries eligible for: (Thousands US$)*			*Tariff rates (per cent)*		
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*MFN*	*GSP*	*LDC*
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes							
17634	Palm oil	87707	87109	0	0.9	-	-
4. Roots, rice and tobacco							
13130	Rice, milled, for human consumption	29564	29130	0	5.5	-	-
17028	Cigarette leaf, oriental/turkish type	281846	216339	0	7.2	-	-
17032	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not mixed	42028	15150	1062	12.8	-	-
17035	Cigarette leaf, stemmed, not mixed	218540	193135	13608	13.2	-	-
17060	Scrap tobacco	28173	23713	187	24.6	-	-
5. Fruits and nuts							
14522	Pecans, unshelled	17970	17785	0	7.2	-	-
14806	Mangoes, fresh	19540	19527	791	12.4	-	-
14896	Pineapples, fresh	17825	17823	0	7.3	-	-
14898	Pineapples, prepared or preserved	157845	152523	0	1.0	-	-
16546	Pineapple juice, concentrated	39897	39437	0	7.2	-	-
6. Rubber and wood							
20450	Wood boxes, chests and cases lined with fabric	39638	33817	0	3.3	-	-
24002	Wood veneers, specified tropical wood	14112	14051	0	4.0	-	-
24017	Plywood, with face ply of specified tropical wood	275168	274977	0	8.0	-	-
70586	Gloves, rubber or plastics, nspf	16717	12863	726	14.0	-	-
77231	Wearing apparel, rubber or plastics, nspf	105310	93679	40	5.0	-	-
77248	Pneumatic bicycle tyres	37928	26001	0	5.0	-	-
77257	Bicycle tubes	20952	18556	0	15.0	-	-

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

a The list does not show products for which duty-free GSP and LDC preferences are enjoyed.

Table III.6

Major dutiable tropical products excluded from the contribution by the EEC

Product Group and Tariff number	*Brief product description*	*Imports from countries eligible for: (Thousands US$)*			*Tariff rates (per cent)*		
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*MFN*	*GSP*	*LDC*
1. Tropical beverages							
18010000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	1465595	1465138	116517	3.0	-	0.0
21021000	Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee and preparations thereof	131909	128380	932	18.0	9.0	0.0
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.							
09050000	Vanilla	25460	23593	7215	11.5	-	0.0
14019800	Vegetable materials used principally for basketwork, wickerwork excl. osier and cereal straw	38206	33276	9	0.8	-	-
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes							
15071700	Castor oil for production of aminonadecanoic acid	13298	13211	0	8.0	6.0	0.0
15076100	Palm oil, crude, for foodstuffs & non-industrial use	226182	226182	4	6.0	4.0	0.0
15076300	Palm oil, refined, for foodstuffs & non-industrial use	46673	46306	14	14.0	12.0	0.0
15077000	Oils, except palm oil, solid crude fluit	349399	279850	13658	10.0	7.0	0.0
15111000	Crude glycerol and glycerol lyes	22291	21249	234	1.5	0.0	0.0
15129000	Animal or vegetable oils or fats, solidified or refined	32308	28988	482	17.0	11.0	0.0
4. Roots, rice and tobacco							
07061000	Roots & tubers, with high starch content, fresh or dried	70298	70195	2174	6.0	-	-
07062000	Roots & tubers, other incl. pellets	746928	746859	676	6.0	-	-
07069000	Sago pith & sweet potatoes, high inulin content	85325	83531	14	3.0	0.0	0.0
10062500	Husked rice, round grain	17530	13748	0	n.a.	-	-
10062700	Husked rice, long grain	150280	75082	0	n.a.	-	-
10064700	Wholly milled rice, long grain	18594	13078	0	n.a.	-	-
10065000	Broken rice	17459	13809	0	n.a.	-	-
24011000	Unmanufactured tobacco, specified types, cured	1293877	627557	86910	27.0	7.9	0.0
24017000	Other unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse	326492	195194	9196	21.7	21.7	0.0
5. Fruits and nuts							
08011000	Dates	53272	45826	1	12.0	8.0	0.0
08013000	Bananas	1360777	918866	14962	20.0	0.0	0.0
08015000	Pineapples	113103	111050	1181	9.0	-	0.0
20063900	Pineapples, sugar content exceeding 17% by weight	14431	10267	0	22.0	12.0	0.0
20066700	Pineapples, sugar content exceeding 19% by weight	99343	89611	47	24.0	12.0	0.0
20069900	Other fruits & mixtures of fruits, without sugar or alcohol	39582	27856	195	23.0	6.0	0.0
20075300	Pineapple juice, without added sugar	21749	15468	0	20.0	17.0	0.0
20076100	Other fruit & vegetable juice, without added sugar	15536	14084	0	22.0	8.0	0.0
7. Jute and hard fibres							
62047300	Tents, of textile materials other than cotton	22155	17527	10	14.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

Table III.7

Major dutiable tropical products excluded from the contribution by Japan

Product Group and Tariff number	*Brief product description*	*Imports from countries eligible for: (Thousands US$)*			*Tariff rates (per cent)*		
		MFN	*GSP*	*LDC Pref.*	*MFN*	*GSP*	*LDC*
1. Tropical beverages							
0902130	Black tea, not put up for retail sale	26899	20488	37	5.0	2.5	0.0
0902229	Tea, other than black tea, green tea & waste	62492	62367	0	20.0	-	-
2102111	Coffee extracts, ess., conc. & prep. with basis thereof	24419	24409	0	30.0	15.0	0.0
2. Spices, flowers, plants, etc.							
0910200	Ginger, provis. preserved in brine, sulphur water, etc.	24523	24523	0	15.0	-	-
1207972	White ginseng	17846	17837	0	5.0	-	-
1207990	Plants & parts of plants used in perfumry, pharmacy, ..	33692	30582	174	5.0	0.0	0.0
4602322	Bound or woven plait. mat., sheets, of juncus effusus	12428	12428	0	7.5	3.0	0.0
4602323	Screens (sudare)	21765	21765	0	4.9	0.0	0.0
4602329	Bound or woven plait. mat., sheet form, n.e.s.; straw envelopes for bottles	41613	41538	0	4.9	0.0	0.0
4603229	Basketwork, wickerwork & oth. art. of plaiting material	44368	39110	9	12.0	0.0	0.0
3. Oilseeds, veg. oils, oilcakes							
1507810	Palm oil, crude, refined or purified	64463	64463	0	7.0	0.0	0.0
1507991	Fixed veget. oils acid value exceed. 0.6 n.e.s.	12804	11817	4962	4.5	-	-
1512000	Animal or veg. oils & fats, hydrogenated or solidified	15995	15209	0	5.0	0.0	0.0
4. Tobacco, rice and roots							
0706010	Manioc, fresh or dried	11628	11564	0	7.5	-	-
1108310	Manioc starch	28357	28357	0	25.0	-	-
5. Fruits and nuts							
1201290	Groundnuts other than for oil extraction	51714	27077	0	10.0	-	-
0801210	Pineapples, fresh	64755	64708	0	20.0	-	-
0811390	Fruit provisionally preserved, n. f. immediate consump.	44317	44317	0	18.0	-	-
2006111	Pres. pineapples, w. sugar in cans etc. 10 kg or less	17028	16489	0	30.0	-	-
2006281	Roasted groundnuts, unshelled	25942	25918	0	25.0	-	-
6. Rubber and wood							
4405400	Lauan, Kruing, Mersawa, etc. wood sawn lengthwise	77916	77916	0	10.0	5.0	0.0
4413400	Lauan, Kruing, Mersawa, etc. simply planed, grooved ...	10507	10496	0	10.0	0.0	0.0
4423020	Iranson	15000	15000	0	3.9	0.0	0.0
4424010	Waribashi	18819	18507	0	7.0	0.0	0.0
7. Jute and hard fibres							
5402100	Ramie scoured	64294	64294	0	4.9	-	-
5710040	Woven fabrics of jute or other text. bast fibres	13067	13067	6928	20.0	0.0	0.0
6203121	Gunny bags, unused, made of jute fabrics	11655	11655	114	20.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

Table III.8

Tariff escalation [a] on tropical products before and after the Mid-term Review of the MTN

(per cent ad-valorem or equivalent ad-valorem)

Product group	*EEC*		*JAPAN*		*USA*	
	Pre	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*	*Pre*	*Post*
Coffee						
Raw	9.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roasted, ground	16.5	13.5	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Extracts, preparations	18.0	18.0	24.2	19.9	0.0	0.0
Tea						
In bulk	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
For retail sale	5.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Extracts, essences	12.0	6.0	17.3	17.3	0.0	0.0
Cocoa						
Beans	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paste	15.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Butter	12.0	9.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Powder	16.0	12.0	21.5	21.5	0.5	0.4
Spices						
Unground/unprocessed	7.6	3.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6
Ground/processed	11.7	5.1	6.6	4.6	4.7	4.0
Essential oils						
Essential oils	4.6	2.9	3.9	3.0	0.9	0.9
Mixtures	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Preparations	6.0	3.0	5.8	5.8	n.a.	n.a.
Vegetable plaiting materials						
Raw	0.8	0.8	5.0	4.6	2.8	2.7
Plaits	3.4	2.4	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.2
Basketwork, wickerwork	6.2	4.5	8.7	7.3	6.6	6.3
Oilseeds, vegetable oils						
Oilseeds	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.2
Vegetable oils	7.2	7.1	8.5	7.9	4.3	4.3
Fatty acids,fatty alcohols	9.1	9.1	5.4	3.3	4.4	4.4
Tobacco						
Unmanufactured	24.4	24.4	0.0	0.0	72.6	72.6
Manufactured	81.0	81.0	14.3	14.3	10.9	10.9
Rice						
Unmilled	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1
Milled/processed	n.a.	n.a.	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.4
Manioc, roots, tubers						
Fresh, dried	6.0	6.0	11.3	11.3	13.5	12.4
Flour	n.a.	n.a.	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
Meals; starches	30.0	30.0	22.8	22.8	0.0	0.0
Bananas						
Fresh; dried	20.0	20.0	25.5	25.5	1.2	0.9
Flour; prepared	17.0	17.0	n.a.	n.a.	4.3	3.3
Tropical nuts						
Unshelled; crude	2.2	1.5	7.7	4.4	5.2	5.2
Shelled; prepared	15.0	15.0	21.0	19.8	7.6	6.8
Tropical fruit						
Fresh, dried	9.7	9.7	9.1	9.1	7.9 [b]	7.9 [b]
Preserved	11.3	10.0	21.0	21.0	7.9 [b]	7.9 [b]
Prepared; fruit juices	24.6	22.2	27.5	26.6	46.7	46.6
Tropical wood						
In the rough	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	3.4	3.4
Simply worked	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1
Veneers, plywood	4.0	2.8	8.4	6.5	4.4	4.4
Wood articles	4.9	3.2	n.a	n.a	6.3	6.3
Rubber						
Natural rubber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Simple manufactures	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.7
Tyres, tubes	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1
Other articles	4.8	3.9	4.4	1.5	5.2	5.2
Jute						
Raw	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.3	0.3
Yarns	5.3	0.0	10.0	5.0	4.1	3.1
Woven fabrics	8.6	4.0	20.0	20.0	1.8	1.4
Made-up articles	7.6	3.5	11.2	6.2	3.8	3.8
Sisal, henequen						
Raw	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Processed	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.0	8.0
Twine, cordage	12.0	10.0	6.5	5.7	4.2	4.2

Source: Computations based on GATT Tariff Study 1986 computer files.

Note: n.a. = not available

a Simple averages, of post-Tokyo MFN duty rates and of rates incorporating tariff cuts resulting from the negotiations on tropical products.

b Tropical fruit fresh, dried, preserved, prepared